THE

TRADESMAN;

OR,

COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

No. 11.] MAY 1, 1809. [Price 1s. 6d.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE,

MR. EDITOR,

NO people are more addicted to travel either for pleasure or business than the English, and I believe none travel more careless and indifferent. To shew you how methodical a foreigner travels, (in most instances) I send you herewith some extracts I have made from a small travelling companion I met with on the continent, and as several of the observations and directions are very pertinent and curious, if they are not edifying to the traveller, they may be entertaining at least.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRAVELLERS.

Under the head of precautions to be taken previous to commencing a journey, are the following:—If you travel by the stage coach you should engage your place some days before your departure, to prevent being disappointed, and thereby deceiving your distant friends whom you may have informed by post, when and where to expect you.

In chusing your seat, to ascertain in winter on which side the wind is, and in summer, which side will have most of the sun during the day, that you may regulate your place accordingly.

If you travel on horseback, and intend a long journey, you should give your horse fresh shoes. If you hire a back, do not chuse one for handsome appearance, but examine attentively

whether his sides have been much galled by spurs, in which case you may be sure he is a slow stubborn beast, and will occasion great fatigue and trouble to his rider. Observe also, in what state are his knees, as these will be a sure presentiment if he is sure footed or not.

The next precaution our author gives, is respecting the saddle, advising every traveller to have his own, as much depending on an easy saddle for accomplishing a long journey, as in the goodness of the cattle.

He recommends the following method of keeping yourself warm, if travelling in a stage coach during severe nights, besides having the feet in straw, burn a small wax taper, and it will be soon found to have rendered the coach as warm as a small room with a fire therein. Persons travelling on horseback are recommended to use very light food, particularly when riding after dinner, and that the principle meal should be made at supper.

Another salutary precaution recommended to travellers, is always to burn a light in the chamber of the inn where you put up at, and as lamps are not always attainable, the following method is recommended, for substituting a piece of candle, so as to cause it to burn three times as slow as usual; whilst your candle is alight, form around the wick with the point of your knife, a line of fine salt resting upon the tallow, and the point finishing at the flame, this will cause it to burn very slow, and the salt will descend gradually as the tallow is consumed.

After returning from a journey, to take off the tawney complexion from the face or hands created by the weather and sun beams, washing in cold spring water with a diffusion of vinegar, is recommended every morning arising, as an infallible and speedy remedy.

Our author next proceeds to recommend a journey for business to be rendered also as agreeable as possible. This is not much attended to by my countrymen, the habit of John Bull in travelling, is generally with as much expedition as possible, setting off from the metropolis of the United Kingdom, in the mail coach, and making a journey of more than three hundred

miles in forty-eight hours, travelling all night and sleeping all day. We will allow this is most consonant to business, in a country where every mercantile transaction must be carried on with the greatest dispatch, and renders us capable of rivalling all foreign markets, not only with respect to expedition, but also in expence. Abroad the method of travelling is far different, instead of the ease and expedition of our mail or common stage coaches along the finest roads in the known world, a journey must there be performed either by the *post waggon* nothing better than an English light stage waggon, mostly open with seats therein, by mules in bad condition and bad roads, or else by the canal navigators. The latter is the most general plan of travelling of late, from the many recent canals now cut throughout Holland, France, and Germany, these passage boats travel mostly by night, seldom more than two or three stages, when they stop during the day at the principal towns, allowing a sufficiency of time for the traveller, making either a dispatch of business, or a tour of pleasure, or perhaps both. This method of travelling is also better adapted for the conveyance of baggage, which the foreigner generally encumbers himself with sufficient for a campaign, whilst Johnny Bull rarely thinks of any thing more than a shirt, stockings, and night cap.

It is much to be regretted that some few among the many persons travelling for business, from years end to years end, through the greater part of Europe, have not been induced to add something towards the *utile* and *agreeable*, of their countrymen who stay at home; there is not a place however insignificant to the passing stranger, but what will have some object or circumstance connected with its local history, worthy of being observed and recorded; the manufactures of the various districts alone would present a wide field for display, not only for the object of curiosity, but improvement perhaps of similar branches at home, where the working manufacturer has not time or opportunity of travelling for instruction.

No travellers are better versed than the English in the different branches of trade and commerce to which they belong, but

beyond that, they have no conception of enquiring. A commercial traveller has many advantages in his favour for an introduction to persons and things, that even the independent gentleman travelling with letters of recommendation in his pocket has not. The traveller will see every thing with the face of nature, but the gentleman through introduction will only be shewn the brightest figures. In visiting manufactures the traveller will be enabled to observe, and record in a more scientific and accurate way than the visitor, retaining only a part of such description as they are pleased to relate to him; and trade and business has such connections, that it will get free access when every other traveller would be denied.

On this score, Mr. Editor, I think there cannot be a fitter opportunity or place for recording observations respecting the topography, manufactures, &c. of the principal commercial towns at home and abroad, than the Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine; and from the many contributors you have already to a work so interesting to the greater part of the community at large, I make no doubt but much valuable matter might be obtained, towards shewing that however indifferent travellers in general have been with respect to the passing world, we will not always continue so. As I have thrown down the gantlet, Mr. Editor, I shall, if approved, set the example by furnishing something for your next Number.

AGRICOLA.

[We request Agricola will keep his promise, and have no doubt but his example will be followed by other Correspondents. Ed.]

ON MANUFACTURING PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, 6th April* 1809.

BEING a constant reader of your valuable Magazine, I have observed the following enquiry of T. L. at page 261, for March last, "What vegetable contains the radical most likely to produce

the strongest acid, and what is the cheapest method to obtain the acetic acid in the most concentrated state?" I am not able to answer the enquiries directly, but wishing always to communicate on subjects for information, if you think the following will give any information to your Correspondent, I should be glad; if not, you will not insert it.

I am, your's,

A Dyer.

Most of the vegetable acids are produced by the vinous fermentation, or distillation; the vegetables that by either of those two processes give the strongest spirit, give in general the strongest acid.

From the vine and malt are procured the acetous acid mostly in use; it may be highly concentrated, by fermentation and subsequent distillation or freezing, but the expence makes it not in demand in the arts, and also the dyers and calico printers, who consume great quantities, do not generally require it in such a concentrated state. The pyroligneous acid, by distillation from oak, produces a vegetable acid, for cheapness much in use by calico printers; the following is the most common method praticed to obtain it:

Having a large cast iron cylinder, one end of which can be opened to admit wood, and formed to shut so as to exclude the air. The cylinder is placed in such a manner, that the fire is under it to heat it as much as possible. Oak in pieces about a foot in length is put into the cylinder, which is filled as full as possible, without being wedged, and the door shut close to exclude air; from the cylinder is a worm that runs through cold water to condense the acid, by this it is conveyed to a large cask placed on one end where there is a pipe to carry the acid from that to two or three more, thus the acid is completely secured from flying off in the vaporous state; the fire is raised to a great heat, sufficiently powerful to convert the wood completely into charcoal (coke.) When the acid is done coming over, the fire is taken out, and the mass is left to cool in the confined state, when it becomes perfect charcoal. In the first

cask tar is chiefly contained with the acid, it precipitates to the bottom, and is drawn off by a cock; it is afterwards boiled in an iron boiler to evaporate the acid before it is fit for use; if the acid is not strong enough, it is put into large square vats about six inches deep, for the purpose of making a large surface, to evaporate a part of the water contained in the acid more speedily by a slow heat. These vats are bedded on sand upon the top of a brick stove, where a gentle heat is applied; thus it may be got in a pretty strong state. This acid is used instead of acetate of lead (sugar of lead) by the calico printers, to make their acetate of alumine or iron liquor, though it is not sufficiently pure, it does well enough for blacks, browns, drabs, &c. but for yellows or reds it is not so good, owing to the oil and tar which are in combination with it. However some have attempted to depurate (purify it*,) and have in part succeeded, and I have no doubt but in time it will answer *all* the purposes of acetate of lead. It tastes of acetous acid mixed with oil, and smells a little of tar, in the same manner as the smoke of wood when burning does. In fact, it is merely acetous acid holding an empyreumatic oil in solution. To 3 lbs. of alum at 3*d.* per lb. and 2lbs. of sugar of lead at 1*s.* 6*d.* dissolved in one gallon of water, cost about 3*s.* 9*d.* The pyroligneous acid saturated with chalk, mixed with water to the same strength as the sugar of lead, with 3lbs. of alum, costs about 2*s.* so that if it could be made pure, it would be a great saving for light colours.

In this last process, the sulphuric acid in the alum, combines with the chalk, and precipitates, while the alumine is held up by the pyroligneous acid. The affinities of the first are similar, for the suphuric acid of the alum attacks the lead, and the other parts of this salt are held up in solution by the acetic acid of lead.

---

* If your obliging Correspondent, "a Manufacturer," see page 93, would favour your readers, if he is acquainted with it, the mode pursued by the Dutchman, who introduced Paris white into England, and acquired a fortune by refining and depurating oil and linseed oil, it perhaps might throw considerable light on the mode of effecting the purification of the pyroligneous acid.

I do not know that there is any other use made of the pyroligneous acid, but for dyers and calico printers; but if it was free from tar, to make it fit for light colours, it would be a great benefit to the trade. Perhaps your Correspondent, *Chemicus* (who wishes for assistance about deoxidizing indigo,) if he discovers it, or has already done so, may favour me through your Magazine with some cheap methods of effecting this. I could urge many reasons to him for doing so, but these are sufficiently made use of by a *manufacturer* in correspondence with *a colour maker*, at page 97 and 98 of the present Volume. The sugar of lead holds the vinous acid in a very concentrated state, and verdigrease ground and put into a retort, along with sulphuric acid, the acetic acid comes over in a highly concentrated state: this is what they call the radicle of vinegar.

SOME ACCOUNT OF VARIOUS ACIDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London.*

A CORRESPONDENT of your's, T. L. page 261, requests information on acids. I send an account of some, which is at his service, and should be very glad to hear further from him on a subject of so much interest to the arts.

Your's, &c. N.

Pyroligneous Acid.—This name has been given to the acid obtained by distillation from wood; it has been long known that the hardest woods afford an acid principle mixed with an oil, which partly disguises its properties. But no one had directly attended to a determination of the habitudes of this acid, until Mr. Goettling published his researches on the Acid of Wood, and the æther it affords.

In order to obtain this acid, M. De Morveau, distilled small pieces of very dry beech wood in an iron retort, by a reverberatory furnace; he changed the receiver when the oil began to rise, and rectified the product by a second distillation. Fifty-

five ounces of very dry chips, afforded 17 ozs. of rectified acid of an amber colour, not at all empyreumatic, whose specific gravity was, compared with that of distilled water as 49 to 48. This acid strongly reddens blue vegetable colours, and 1 oz. of it required 23½ ozs. of lime water for its complete saturation. It supports the action of heat very well when it is engaged in an alkaline base, but by a strong heat it is burned like all the vegetable acids. It does not precipitate martial solutions of a black colour, but it unites with alkalies, æther, and metals, and does not give up lime or barytes to combine with caustic alkalies. The action of the pyroligneous acid, upon metallic substances, and upon alumine, may be compared with that of the acetous acid, and appears to follow the same order. This acid dissolves nearly twice its weight of the oxide of lead.

Acetous Acid.—This acid is obtained from various liquors by a particular kind of fermentation, which probably depends upon the mucilagenous principle of the substance which is fermented.

Vinegar is purified by distillation, the first portions which pass over are weak, but soon afterwards the acetous acid rises and is stronger, the later it comes over in distillation. This fluid is called distilled vinegar, and is thus cleared of its colouring principle, and the lees which are always more or less abundant. This acid may likewise be concentrated by exposure to frost, the superabundant water freezes and leaves the acid more condensed.

Acetic Acid.—The acetous acid is capable of combining with a larger portion of oxygen, and when united in this way, forms radical vinegar, or the acetic acid. In order to form the acetic acid, metallic oxides are dissolved in the acetous acid, the salt which is obtained being then exposed to distillation, affords the oxigenized acid; it has a very sour smell, is caustic, and its action upon bodies is very different from that of the acetous acid. This acetic acid has the advantage of forming æther with alkohol; for this purpose, equal parts of the acid and alkohol are to be distilled together, and the product of the distillation is to

be again added the residuum in the retort, and a small quantity of *water of rabel* is likewise to be added; the whole then becomes converted into æther.

Radical Vinegar.—To prepare what has been denominated radical vinegar, a salt of which this acid forms a component part must be decomposed. The acetate of copper, or verdigris is generally employed for this purpose. It is reduced to powder and distilled in a retort with a strong heat. The liquid which first comes over is insipid and colourless, and must be kept separate from the remaining part of the product which is the acetic acid in a highly concentrated state. It is generally of a green colour, being contaminated with a little copper, but it may be purified by distillation with a moderate heat, by which it is rendered colourless.

RULES FOR TRYING THE GOODNESS OF TEA.

THE Chinese sometimes mix the leaves of other shrubs with it: but this is easily discovered, if not at first sight, by making a pot of it: pour out a dish, into which put a grain and a half of blue vitriol, or copperas; if it be good genuine *green tea*, and set in a good light, it will appear of a fine light blue; if it be genuine *bohea*, it will turn of a blue, next to black; and if they be adulterated, you will see both green, yellow, black, &c. colours in them.

After this was detected, they dyed the leaves of damaged and ordinary *green tea*, and it may be of such teas as had been infused with Japan earth, which gives the leaf the colour, and the infusion the tincture of *bohea*. This is to be discovered many ways: for, 1st, you will find a lesser quantity of this dyed tea, will give a deeper colour to the same proportion of water, than if it was good. 2dly, the colour it gives the water, will also be of a reddish brown, whereas it should be dark. 3dly, when the leaves have been washed by standing a little, they will look greener than good *bohea*. 4thly, this dyed tea is generally

much larger; therefore it is a good way also to buy the least leaf *bohea*. 5thly, the liquor, which should be smooth and balsamic in the palate, tasting rough and more harsh. 6thly, if you pour milk into it, it will rise reddish instead of a dark or blackish brown. 7thly, a little copperas put into this liquor, will turn it into light blue, which otherwise ought to be of a deep blue, inclining to black. And, 8thly, spirits of hartshorn makes the good tea of a deep brownish yellow after it has stood a while, like new-drawn tincture of saffron; but it has not that effect in bad tea.

Green tea also may be counterfeited, by dying bad *bohea* with green vitriol. But this is also easily discovered: For, 1st, if you only put a bit of gall into the liquor, it will turn it presently of a deep blackish colour; which it would not do, were there no vitriol or copperas in it, for galls do not tincture tea naturally. 2dly, if the liquor is of a pale green, and incline to a bluish dye, it is bad. 3dly, spirits of hartshorn will make it a slight purple colour, and cause a small precipitation, instead of a deep greenish yellow, when it has stood six minutes.

Those who observe these directions, can never be in danger of being imposed on by adulterated or counterfeit tea. We shall conclude with describing the different manners by which the Tartars, Japanese, and Chinese, prepare their tea.

The Tartars boil it in milk: but this method causes obstructions and relaxations of the vessels through which the liquor is to pass in the body; and therefore we would advise every corpulent, cathectic, or hypochondriac person, to refrain from this method, and from mixing milk or cream with his tea.

Besides, milk is unfit to insinuate itself into the leaves, and to dissolve their delicate salt, oil, and earth, by which means the virtue of the tea is lost.

The Japanese powder their leaves, upon which they pour boiling water, and sip them up together; which must make the tea of a more rough, earthy, and disagreeable taste, and also be very prejudicial, because it will both thicken the blood,

and draw u p the fibres too much, and so destroy the equal balance that ought to be preserved between relaxation and contraction.

The Chinese infuse their tea in boiling water, as we do; and when they have drawn off their full quantity, they prepare the leaves with sugar, oil, and vinegar, for an evening salad.

INTRODUCTION OF TEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BEING desirous of acertaining when the article of tea was first brought into use in this country, and tracing its progress to the end of the last century; I shall be obliged by the assistance of any of your learned Correspondents in directing my researches. Anderson, in his History of Commerce, states, that Botero was the first author, who names it in 1590; but Dr. Lettsom has shewn that it was not unknown before that period. The Dutch are said to have first imported it 1610. It would be desirable to trace its progress from that period. It seems to have been first brought into use in this country at the establishment of the coffee-houses, as the first time it is named in the statute books is by two separate acts of Charles II, chap. 23 and 24, in each of which a duty of 8*d*. per gallon is laid, to be paid by the makers. Information regarding the first setting up of these houses would be highly satisfactory; and how these duties were collected; and also, if obtainable, some idea of the sums they produced. The Lords Arlington and Ossory, are said to have first introduced it into the fashionable circles, on their return from the Continent, in 1666.

In 1666, it was sold in London for 60*s*. per lb, though it did not cost more than 2*s*. 6*d*. or 5*s*. 6*d*, at Batavia; it continued at this price till 1707.

In 1715, green tea began to be used, and as great quantities

were then imported, the price was lessened, and the practice o drinking tea descended to the lower ranks.

Lord Ossory, in 1666, is said by Hume, in his History of England, to have been on board the fleet with Lord Albemarle, in the engagement with the Dutch. Can this seeming contradiction be reconciled? Any other historical particulars regarding this article will oblige,

Your's, &c. AMICUS.

POPULATION AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS AT BRISTOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

AS your Magazine professes to be open to all parties, and influenced by none, I beg leave through its medium to state a few observations respecting various writers on the History and Population of Bristol. A fair comparison being made of all the local advantages possessed by the principal manufacturing towns of Great Britain, would not only furnish matter of amusement for the speculative Theorist, but must also be advantageous towards that improvement always to be attained.

Ancient writers have from time immemorial recorded Bristol as the second city in England for trade, wealth, and population; but modern ones maintain that it is now far surpassed in all those respects by Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. From this account, it will appear either that Bristol has much declined of late years, not only in population, the number of its buildings, manufactures, and extent of its trade and commerce, and that its rivals must have much increased in all those points.

Without entering into its antiquity and consequence during the time of the Saxons and Normans, we will shew it now as plain matter of fact. First with respect to its population. The city of Bristol, as enumerated by Government in the year 1801, and quoted by different Topographers, contained 10,403 inhabited houses, with a population of 63,645 souls; but that part of the

city of Bristol on the Somersetshire side of the Avon, contains also 608 houses, and 3278 inhabitants; so that the real population of Bristol as it then stood was about 67,000, of which number 10,500 were returned employed in various trades and manufactures.

We will now look at the population of its rivals, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. The former at the same time of enumeration, contained 11,446 houses, and 77,633 inhabitants, of whom 11,269 were returned employed in trade, &c. Manchester at the same time was estimated at 10,343 houses, and 70,409 inhabitants, of whom 38,000 were supposed to be employed in trade. And again Birmingham contained 12,044 houses, and 60,822 inhabitants, of whom 59,234 were returned employed in trade and manufactures. But this must evidently be a great error, for in the total enumeration is included all infants, sick and infirm persons, and paupers, &c. yet only 1400 short of the whole is allowed for all persons not actually employed in trade and manufactures. Such then appears to have been the state of four of the principal trading towns in England, in 1801. But to show the present and actual state of those towns after a lapse of eight years war, will give quite a different appearance to the proportionate scale of each. It requires not much proof to shew the reader who has not been a visitor of those towns, within these few years, that Birmingham, Manchester, and even Liverpool, however they may boast of many new buildings, (which I will allow) that many hundreds of the old ones, formerly occupied by four or five different families, are now totally uninhabited. At the two former towns, through a stagnation of trade and a stoppage of their principal manufactures; and from these towns the recruiting of the army and navy has been particularly successful. But Bristol possesses many local advantages, not in common with its neighbours, and has of late years rendered it an object of attraction even to those who are not biassed by native partiality, or adhered by trade or commerce.

It has been frequently observed,* that for want of public and

social amusements in this city, we have been stigmatized as deficient of taste, and as sordid devotees of Plutus, which they have endeavoured to account for, by the great proportion of dissenters. To the credit of Bristol, it may be recorded that here every religious sect, from the sober Quaker to the most violent enthusiast, carry on their different devotions with a greater degree of toleration than is generally met with.

With respect to improvements in public buildings, few places can vie with the recent ones, both for pleasure and business, exclusive of 1500 houses erected within these five years. As a place of commerce it can hardly be excelled, and all the disadvantages of the river Avon are not set aside, and it is navigable for vessels of the largest burthen riding now in perfect safety in deep water. The vicinity of the Severn also contributes not a little to the trade and navigation of Bristol, and above all the centrical situation of the place gives it a facility of communication, which few other cities can boast of, except the metropolis of the kingdom.

The object of my present letter, is to point out some improvements with respect to society, and public charities, not hitherto recorded by modern topographers, who barely contentthemselves by copying with a new face the works of those before them, perhaps half a century ago, and it must be a heart felt satisfaction to the philanthropist to observe that whilst our buildings increase, for luxury and ease, and the population of the country, according to the theory of Malthus and other respectable writers, is doubling, in a very short period to find that the milk of humanity is flowing around, and sweetening the bitter cup of misfortune and affliction, which so often falls to the lot of man, particularly in commercial and extensive towns. We will not claim superiority from an extensive population, or by this rule we should be following the plan of a neighbouring nation, laying his foundation on the sands of the sea.

The Bristol asylum for the indigent blind, may justly claim a record as being truly laudable, relieving those unfortunate beings which are the most helpless and most disconsolate, by rendering

them capable of earning their own subsistence; it imparts a cheerful employment to their minds, taking away that distress that would otherwise be preying upon them; and it is well known that a deficiency of any one sense generally renders the remaining ones more acute, particularly as to feeling. The economy of the institution, the support it has obtained, and the manufactures of various branches which have been produced from the blind pupils, are subjects which want no comments.

A school on the principle of Mr. Lancaster, has been established for the reception of 300 boys, 80 of whom are drafted from the benevolent schools. This is supported by a voluntary subscription, under the guidance of a committee of twenty-six, chosen from amongst the most respectable characters of its subscribers.

Another institution called the *Samaritan Society*, has also been recently established, to relieve patients dismissed from public institutions under peculiarly distressed circumstances, especially females for a short period, or until their health be restored, or able to resume their avocations; to relieve by visitors during sickness or severe distress, and at their own dwellings, such poor as cannot obtain relief under the existing rules of other charities, and to assist such persons in obtaining parochial relief, who belong to distant parishes.

Another benevolent institution is called the *Grateful Society*; this has been established a number of years, it has put out apprentice about 200 boys, with premiums of 10*l.* each, and relieved upwards of 4000 lying-in women, many of whom were absolutely destitute of the common necessaries of life.

Another of these institutions is called the *Anchor Society*, which has already relieved upwards of 600 distressed families, in which are included 100 lying-in women. Within these few years an addition has been made to the General Infirmary, so as to admit of accommodation to the great increase of objects from the extended population of the city. To enumerate the whole of the public and parochial charities of this city, would occupy more place in your Magazine than I can be warranted in

soliciting, but from your circulation, particularly in the large commercial towns, I have been induced to request a place for this communication of some of the leading features of Bristol, and that your readers may be freed from the impression that the Bristolians are diminishing in both quantity and quality, I shall be extremely happy to hear that towns of a more extended population have equally extended their acts of charity and grace.

Bristol, 20th March, 1809. VERITAS.

SAWING MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, 8th March*, 1809.

I SEE by your last, page 259, that your Correspondent, Mr. Wyllisfy, has introduced the subject of sawing-mills into your Magazine; the following is the best information I am able to give him on that subject. I shall, however, be glad to see this as well as the other objects of his letters further explained from the pens of some of your other Correspondents; what I send herewith is principally taken from Nicholson's Cyclopedia, but though it is the best account I have yet met with, I could wish to know more of the subject from practical men; and as there are some differences in the statement below, and that which Mr. W. mentions, for in the following there appears nothing of Government interference, that gentleman also, can perhaps favour you with something further on the subject, explaining the apparent contradiction, that liberality and love of usefulness displayed by Mr. W. in his former communications, have induced me to send you the following, and I hope often for the pleasure of meeting him in your Magazine.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

WM. RAMSAY.

Sawing, dividing timber, &c. by the application of a saw, either by the hand or mill. The mechanism of a sawing-mill may be reduced to three principal things, the first, that the saw

be drawn up and down as long as is necessary, by a motion communicated by water to the wheel: the second, that the piece of timber to be cut into boards be advanced by an uniform motion to receive the strokes of the saw; for here the wood is to meet the saw, and not the saw to follow the wood, therefore the motion of the wood and that of the saw ought immediately to depend the one on the other: the third, that when the saw has cut through the whole length of the piece, the machine stops of itself, and remains immoveable; for fear, lest having no obstacle to surmount, the force of the water, or steam, should turn the wheel with too great rapidity, and break some part of the machine.

In early periods, the trunks of trees were split with wedges into as many and as thin pieces as possible, and if it were necessary to have them still thinner, they were hewn on both sides to the proper size. This simple and wasteful manner of making boards has been still continued in some places to the present time. Peter the Great of Russia endeavoured to put a stop to it, by forbidding hewn deals to be transported on the river Neva. The saw, however, though so convenient and beneficial, has not been able to banish entirely the practice of splitting timber used in building, or in making furniture and utensils, for we do not speak here of fire-wood; and, indeed, it must be allowed that this method is attended with peculiar advantages, which that of sawing can never possess. The wood-splitters perform their work more expeditiously than sawyers, and split timber is much stronger than that which has been sawn; for the fissure follows the grain of the wood, and leaves it whole; whereas the saw, which proceeds in the line chalked out for it, divides the fibres, and by these means lessens its cohesion and solidity. Split timber, indeed, turns out often crooked and warped; but in many purposes to which it is applied this is not prejudicial; and these faults may sometimes be amended. As the fibres, however, retain their natural length and direction, thin boards, particularly, can be bent much better. This is a great advantage in making pipe-staves, or

sieve-frames, which require still more art, and in forming various implements of the like kind.

The most beneficial and ingenious improvement of this instrument was, without doubt, the invention of saw-mills, which are driven either by water or by the wind. Mills of the first kind were erected so early as the fourth century, in Germany, on the small river Roeur or Ruer: for though Ansonius speaks properly of water-mills for cutting stone, and not timber, it cannot be doubted that these were invented later than mills for manufacturing deals, or that both kinds were erected at the same time. The art, however, of cutting marble with a saw is very old. Pliny conjectures that it was invented at Caria; at least he knew no building incrusted with marble of greater antiquity than the palace of king Mausolus, at Halicarnassus. This edifice is celebrated by Vitruvius for the beauty of its marble; and Pliny gives an accouut of the different kinds of sand used for cutting it; for it is the sand properly, says he, and not the saw, which produces that effect. The latter presses down the former, and rubs it against the marble; and the coarser the sand is, the longer will be the time required to polish the marble which has been cut by it. Stones of the soap-rock kind, which are indeed softer than marble, and which would require less force than wood, were sawn at that period: but it appears that the far harder glassy kinds of stone were sawn then also; for we are told of the discovery of a building which was encrusted with cut agate, cornelian, lapis lazuli, and amethysts. We have, however, found no account in any of the Greek or Roman writers of a mill for sawing wood; and as the writers of modern times speak of saw-mills as new and uncommon, it would seem that the oldest construction of them has been forgotten, or that some important improvement has made them appear entirely new.

Becher, in his history of inventions, says that saw-mills were invented in the 17th century. In this he erred, for when the infant Henry sent settlers to the island of Madeira, which was discovered in 1420, and caused European fruits of every kind to be carried thither; he ordered saw-mills to be erected also,

for the purpose of sawing into deals the various species of excellent timber with which the island abounded, and which were afterwards transported to Portugal. About the year 1427, the city of Breslau had a saw-mill, which produced a yearly rent of three marks: and in 1490, the magistrates of Erfurth purchased a forest in which they caused a saw-mill to be erected, and they rented another mill in the neighbourhood besides.

Norway, which is covered with forests, had the first saw-mill about the year 1530. This mode of manufacturing timber was called the new art; and because the exportation of deals was by these means increased, that circumstance gave occasion to the deal-tythe, introduced by Christian III. in the year 1545. Soon after the celebrated Henry Canzau caused the first mill of this kind to be built in Holstein. In 1552, there was a saw-mill at Joachimsthal, which, as we are told, belonged to Jacob Geusen, mathematician. In the year 1555, the bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary queen of England to the court of Rome, having seen a saw-mill in the neighbourhood of Lyons, the writer of his travels thought it worthy of a particular description. In the sixteenth century, however, there were mills with different saw-blades, by which a plank could be cut into several deals at the same time. The first saw-mill was erected in Holland at Saardam, in the year 1596; and the invention of it is ascribed to Cornelius Cornelissen. Perhaps he was the first person who built a saw-mill at that place, which is a village of great trade, and has still a great many saw-mills, though the number of them is decreasing very fast; for within the last half century a hundred have been given up. The first mill of this kind in Sweden was erected in the year 1653. At present, that kingdom possesses the largest perhaps ever constructed in Europe, where a water-wheel, twelve feet broad, drives at the same time seventy-two saws.

In England saw-mills had at first the same fate that printing had in Turkey, the ribbon loom in the dominions of the church, and the crane at Strasburg. When attempts were made to introduce them, they were violently opposed, because it was

apprehended that the sawyers would be deprived by them of their means of getting a subsistance. For this reason, it was found necessary to abandon a saw-mill erected by a Dutchman near London, in 1663; and in the year 1700, when one Houghton laid before the nation the advantages of such a mill, he expressed his apprehension that it might excite the rage of the populace. What he dreaded was actually the case in 1767 or 1768, when an opulent timber merchant, by the desire and approbation of the Society of Arts, caused a saw-mill, driven by wind, to be erected at Limehouse, under the direction of James Stanfield, who had learned, in Holland and Norway, the art of constructing and managing machines of that kind. A mob assembled, and pulled the mill to pieces; but the damage was made good by the nation, and some of the rioters were punished. A new mill was afterwards erected, which was suffered to work without molestation, and which gave occasion to the erection of others. It appears, however, that this was not the only mill of the kind then in Britain; for one driven also by wind had been built at Leith, in Scotland, some years before.

WANT IN THE HIGHLANDS CONTRADICTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, 3d Jan.* 1809.

IN the course of last summer, I saw some paragraphs in various newspapers, stating the circumstance of peculiar hardships and want in the Highlands, which I am happy to have it in my power to contradict, and from such respectable authority as that from which I quote, I am afraid this unfounded report of want, and all the other tragedy scenes, represented *on paper*, of the Highlanders dying from absolute hunger, &c. &c. &c. must have been the production of some of those concealed enemies to our best and wisest of sovereigns, and his most virtuous and exalted family, which have lately appeared in open

day. I expect the following will stop any further *enquiry*, as they call it.

I am, your's, CHURCH AND STATE.

SCARCITY IN THE HIGHLANDS.

In pursuance of public advertisement, a general meeting was held, of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Northern Highlands, and we have received a copy of the resolutions then entered into, after examining the documents on which the alarm was principally founded, and considering all the information to which immediate access could be obtained. These resolutions were in the terms following:—1st, that, in the bulk of the districts with reference to which the alarm had existed, it appears that the proper measures have already been taken by the proprietors for the relief of the inhabitants, whereby the risk of want is wholly averted.—2d, that, though in some parts of the Highlands there seemed to be room for apprehension that the scarcity is extreme, yet it does not appear necessary immediately to resort to the public benevolence for relief; because it is believed that in consequence of a direct application to the principal proprietors in those parishes, as to which there is at present a defect of satisfactory information, it will be discovered, that in all quarters the same spirit exists; and that, for the preservation of the Highland people from want, no efforts will be required in aid of those of the Highland nobility and gentry.

ON CORPORATIONS.

LETTERS ON CORPORATIONS.

LETTER V.

[THE following communication of Philanthropos, we find concludes the series of letters which he proposed to us on the subject; we most earnestly intreat the defenders of such establishments to favour us with their assistance. It also concludes the papers which we informed our Readers in the Preface of the former Volume, (see page 6,) that we had received, "Volunteered in the hopes

so exciting our attention to the subject," and we repeat here, what we there pressed upon our readers, " to the objections it forcibly displays to such establishments, we hope our Correspondents will favour us with observations on the other side of the question, and replies to the arguments and statements adduced by it." Our utmost ambition is to treat the subjects relating to Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures with impartiality. Truth is our sole pursuit, and one reason that induced us to insert these letters was, that in reply to a spirited opposition, we might be favoured with a powerful defence. Ed.]

SIR,

AFTER having seen, as in the conclusion of my last, page 316, the genius of corporations devoting the best attributes of man to destruction, and glutting his revenge by the anticipated enjoyment of the death-throes of his victims. After seeing knowledge, enquiry, and benevolent reformation, some of the grandest gifts of the Father of mercies, denounced as most dangerous enemies; and penetrated by the contemplation of the immensity of mischief with which such establishments are fraught, the strongest language faints under the burden of just representation! Some things remain to be considered; this letter will therefore conclude my present labour; but I cannot proceed further without acknowledging to you, sir, my obligations for suffering the series to appear in the Tradesman, the only Magazine, however, for which they are peculiarly proper, as it is "Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures," that feel so pointedly the direful effects of such establishments; neither can I close this part of my subject without entreating Mr. Wyllisfy and others, your ingenious Correspondents, to favour me through your Magazine, with their sentiments on this extensive subject. Though I have disclosed the mischiefs and advocated the dissolution of these bodies, yet I shall have great pleasure in attending to any thing that may be advanced on either side of the question.

Let it not be supposed from the preceding letters, that their composition has been influenced by any dislike to rulers, properly so called. It is fortunately the case that the duty to our aged sovereign, and to the laws of the land, is not at variance with the principle of exposing the miseries fostered and spread by corporate bodies. I know that it is most generally objected

to the opposers of corporations, that they are neither loyal subjects, nor good christians. The first is a most pernicious assertion, the last is a malicious one; both are equally false; both are formed merely like the cry of "church and state," *ad captandum vulgus;* to employ the mob about an air bubble, which after they have caught and burst, they find that they have only been led a stray from the subject in dispute, and their time and their energies have been both directed towards a vapour, whilst their employers have divided the prey, and sneered in private at their credulity, and at the ease with which they were diverted from enquiry.

A loyal subject would do all he could to free the state from a dangerous intruder, and a good christian would carefully distinguish between what was meant to be limited to the infancy of christianity, and what was intended for its maturity. I have been referred to the 13th chap. of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, from the 1st to the 7th verse inclusive; I have read there that every one must be subject to the higher powers: that the powers that be, are ordained of God. I respect the laws of man, I bow to the authority of an apostle, I obey the dictates of divinity, when I believe they are prompted for *my* obeisance; but I cannot accept that interpretation which supposes these texts to be binding upon us of the present day, and not feel the full effect of the sneers of the infidel. This principle of subjection, says he, would protect you in France, as it would convert you to a believer in the terrestrial omnipotence of Buonaparte, and how could he persecute you when he himself defended the principle in his commerce with the Egyptian Beys? You must also formerly, he might say, have believed at Lisbon, in all holy catholic things; in Rome, at the infallibility of the tiara; at Lapland, in the wind-commanding-drum; and among the Bramins, in the efficacy of a cow's tail. This principle therefore may be represented as leading *(ad absurdum)* to an absurdity, and cannot be true.

But again I would put it seriously to these gentlemen; I would ask them, whether the advice was given by St. Paul to the Roman converts of his time, or meant to be observed through all suc-

ceeding ages of christianity? If the former, why is it quoted to support corporation establishments of the present day? If the latter, by what arguments can we defend the reformation in England? or the revolution that placed our present royal family on the throne of Britain?

Others put an almost similar objection, but in different words; how, say they, could laws be administered but by corporations? By abolishing them you would trample under foot all authority and all rule. I am, however, happy even under this censure; I am careful to distinguish between the corporation magistrate and his Majesty's justice of the peace; these offices though frequently in one and the same person, must be kept totally distinct; it is their corporate capacity, not their appearance on the bench that creates my disgust. Distinctions similar to these we are obliged to make every day. We see in the same man error and virtue, failing and high acquirement. In his public life we may find him at war with every thing great, with talent, with energy, with virtue; in his private circle the patron and protector of whatever is beneficial to the human race.

But I would ask my interrogator, how many towns are there in England of immense importance, as manufacturing places who have not the *assistance* of a corporation? Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Sunderland, in the county of Durham, &c. &c. &c. Is justice more tardy or less capable of protecting the poor and needy in those places, than in corporated towns and boroughs? Or does she exhibit herself purer, and more impartial in the latter than in the former? With the utmost deference, therefore, to the *legitimate* powers that be, I maintain, without fearing my loyalty, or my christianity, that it is the duty of every good man, to be anxious and unremitting in detecting and exposing the abuses of the bodies of which we are treating; and surely corporation magistrates themselves, standing in subordinate rank, need not think it any great act of presumption, if their proceedings should *occasionally* be canvassed and arraigned, while the conduct and actions of magistrates of the highest order are *copiously and liberally*, (sometimes illiberally,) scanned and

censured by all ranks of people, from the courtier to the cobler. But what avails it, some will say, to point out abuses, and at this particular time more than at any other juncture? It may be apprehended that such things cannot always proceed in the train they have been long conducted, something must, something will be done in this enlightened age, for their rectification and amendment; granting for a moment the utmost weight to the objections of those who remind us of the mischief of political experiment; it is proper to ask, can they suppress discussion? Can they arrest the progress of the enquiring mind? If they can, it must be by the most unmitigated despotism. Intellect has a perpetual tendency to proceed. It cannot be held back but by a power that counteracts its genuine tendency through every moment of its existence. Tyrannical and sanguinary must be the measures employed for this purpose; miserable and disgustful must be the scenes they produce. The result would be barbarism, ignorance, superstition, servility, hypocrisy! And are the systems of corporations aggregate completely innocent of all these vices? Or rather are they not in the degree they at present occupy, the genuine consequences of such humiliating institutions? such charnel-houses of morality?*

* Wherever power of any kind has been long and firmly established, it has uniformly tended to accumulation and abuse. The public ends for which it was originally granted have gradually been put out of sight; privileges and distinctions, at first given merely in aid of the general purpose, have been claimed as private rights, and have at length become the leading considerations, for which an institution has been supported, and thus the corporation spirit has been introduced, to the utter subversion of all true regard for the public welfare, and in contempt of the equity which should regulate all concerns between members of the same community. To heap together instances of this abusive progression would be a superfluous task, when there is not a corporate body in the kingdom, from the pettiest county borough to the most imposing and splendid edifice of state, which does not afford an exemplification of the fact.

Aikin's Letters to his Son, vol. 2, p. 18-19.

Mayors and aldermen are also justices of the peace; an increase of evil attends their appointment. Laws, however wise and excellent in themselves, framed by the wisdom of parliament, and its impartiality, are published and submitted to the administration of the caprice or resentment of ignorant or partial individuals, in different parts of the kingdom!

The fundamental laws of England are so excellent, that they are the pride and birthright, the most ancient and the best inheritance, that the free people of England have; by them they enjoy their inheritance and goods in peace and quietness, as well as their lives and country in peace and safety.

Sometimes they are called right, sometimes common right, and sometimes *communis justitia*, and they are the same laws which William the Conqueror found in England. The laws which he swore to observe were, *bonæ, &c. probatæ antiquæ regni legis.*

Charter law being so repugnant to the above, and so destructive to the weal of the people, that never any writer defended them, nor ever any parliament enacted their publication; knowing they were no other than *prerogative* and dying with the donor. It is an infallible rule, that where no law is published, there cannot be any transgression, or obedience required.

Not many years ago, it is said that an honest and intrepid counsellor asked "What is a charter," and truly as to the most part, it may be asked what are our corporation charters? What are the great advantages of preserving them in their present state of corruption? And wherein lies their great sanctity? The counsellor's question, it is hoped, was a true and salutary vibration of the public pulse, indicating the general wish of what ought to be done in this business. But besides this, other events shew that matters may be coming to a crisis. Mr. Gilbert's plan (about the year 1787,) was a very extensive one; trace it into all its connections, and it will exhibit discoveries worthy of the public's most diligent attention; it is believed to have authenticated some very ancient, obsolete,

and equivocal claims, and the *mjority* of some corporations have obtained a glimpse of their proper and natural situation. The attempt at further enquiries, if allowed, will meet with enemies subtle and formidable, who for the retention of their present unjust tenures, will probably bid higher than the friends of truth and justice; and as general elections are now frequent, their corrupt efforts may possibly meet with support in a quarter where justice, probity, enquiry, and display may proceed with reiterated difficulties. But "corruption must be attacked, and strongly too;" in opposition to all their subtilties, their windings and hypocrisy, the efforts of truth and justice will finally prevail. It is in vain for the *elect* to fight against it; it is like endeavouring with the human hand to stop the genial influences of the spring; if their proceedings be moderate and judicious, it is scarcely probable that they will suffer the privation, even of that injurious indulgence and accommodation to which they are so strongly attached. The genuine progress of political improvement, is kind and attentive to the sentiments of all; it changes the opinions of men by insensible degrees produces nothing by shock and abruptness, and is far from requiring the calamities of any. Confiscation and proscription of bodies of men, or murder, form no part of its catalogue; these it leaves to those who swallow tests, defend charters, take oaths of office, and fly from reason to the thunders of the military. It is certainly now time for these gentlemen to take heed and to be admonished; if there have been any unrighteous *concealments, detentions, or divisions*, the sooner restitution is made the better. However irksome it may seem, it is better to submit to the temporary mortifications of true repentance, in yielding up equivocal tenures to the calls of justice and benevolence than to retain them, subject to the impeachments of vague reports, which may sometimes happen to be well founded. Let it not be urged, that it is impossible to reduce to their proper channel, things that have been so long perverted, for the merest novice in the knowledge of the law could not fail to discern, that for this purpose the following methods might be adapted with good effect. In respect to the

lands originally given for religious uses, (and of this description some of those in question would appear to be) these might probably be reclaimed, by the proper application of the ecclesiastical *nullum tempus*, an act *not to be dallied with*, and concerning the other lands of dubious title, might there not be made a few wholesome enquiries in the way of *quo warranto* or *mandamus*? Would not these reduce the present holders of them to a just sense of their dignity, by making them either prove the validity of their titles, or (what many suspect they would be obliged against themselves to prove) that they have no just title to them at all, any more than what is common with and equally for the advantage of the whole incorporated *aggregate*, for whose common benefit alone these lands ought to be managed and improved! An enquiry of this sort, if proceded with, would indeed be in some degree the *rara avis in in terris*, the terror and dread of interested engrossers and unjust detainers, but the delight and joy of all those who wish to extend and diffuse the blessings of public justice and felicity! If our *enlightened* legislators would apply their serious and impartial thoughts to it, they would certainly find ample employment worthy of their *divine* talents; and the disinterested and benevolent HOWARDS and GILBERTS, WHITBREADS and WILBERFORCES, uniting their efforts in this cause, would only be working in their own proper vineyards; for corporations (under their present enslaved state of government) are no better than enlarged prisons, or slave ships; and the members of them (a few of them only excepted,) may justly be said to be those paupers, and slaves under the whip, who most eminently need and merit public relief.

Eagerly indeed may the mayor, and aldermen, and the deans and chapters countenance and disseminate the prejudices, "that a servant who has been taught to read and write, ceases to be any longer the passive machine they require;" and that "ignorance is the mother of devotion," ecclesiastical as well as civil! In fine, they have the same prophetic abhorrence of the spread

of knowledge* that Cardinal Woolsey had of the influence of the press; and these protestant gentlemen yet join in the cry of that ambitious Roman catholic, "Let us destroy the press, or the press will destroy us." "Let us destroy enquiry, or enquirers will destroy *our* blessings." They well know they have but three supporters to stand or fall by, prerogative, prescription, custom. The first we have before considered; as to prescription, *a quo warranto* will destroy that upon a legal trial, *a mandamus* would be also equally as efficacious; it being understood, that charters are void by reason of the change of government, or by breach of charter; as in the case of *exceeding their powers*, or not acting up to them; as where money is received by them, in the shape of tolls and dues, for keeping a river clean and navigable, which for many years has never been applied to that purpose.

And as to custom, they have no right, nor ever had, for the possession of what they claim. *Customary right* is good law, but custom without right is but an old error, and ought to be removed. Drunkenness, swearing, oaths of office, sacramental tests taken by infidels, gluttony, corporation feasts, are customary; is it fitting that they should continue, because of their custom? Or are they *good old customs?*

We have now viewed corporations as they are defined by the law; we have found them fostering and disseminating some of

---

* Certain systems of power are fundamentally bad. They manifestly never had the public good for their object. They are mere compacts of fraud and violence, by which the rights of the many are sacrificed to the emolument of a few. *They abhor all discussion, and rely for their continuance solely on the fears and prejudices of mankind.* Concerning them, therefore, your judgment is not very likely to be misled.

Aikin's Letters to his Son, vol. 2, p. 26.

The most candid man I ever knew, whose character as well as name, we both should be proud to inherit, could never speak without a marked indignation of those who attempted to stifle truths of which they were themselves persuaded, and to force down falsehoods, which they knew to be such. *Ibid.* vol. 2, p. 27-8.

the most baneful prejudices that infest the human heart, from the mayor who leads the van, to the hangman, who brings up the rear; including not only all the holders of offices of emolument, but the poor and patient subscribers, the commonalty, whose hard earnings, or whose delegated property, maintain the farce. We have seen, too truly seen, where these bodies exist, public improvement clogged, rivers choaked up, which by the kindness of nature and of nature's God, are given amongst many other purposes for those of commerce, trade shackled, whilst bye laws, like parasyte plants, twine themselves around, and receive support, it is true, but in that very advantage, draw it from the parent tree, the laws of the kingdom. It is too flagrant not to be noticed, that this general devastation involves those who live in the same town, but who form no part of such bodies. Thus are they worse than the parasyte plants, their torpid influence reaches the minds, as well as the employments of men; they not only suck out the health from the parent stock, but become themselves an active centre of mischief and destruction, and like the dreadful Upas tree of Java (if report is to be credited in such a tremendous destruction formed in the regular course of vegetation) they blast the kindness and productiveness of providence, and form to themselves an atsmosphere, which, whoever inhales it, inhales torpidity, hyprocrisy, and mental destruction!*

---

* We are desired by Philanthropos, to say, that the following works will be found useful to those who wish for further information on the subject; this reference was promised by our Correspondent. (See 3d and 4th line of page 221 of our present Volume.

Graham on Ecclesiastical Corporations, a very valuable book on that subject, sold by Gray, Glasshouse Street, Piccadilly.—Millar on the English Government.—Stewart's Dissertation concerning the Antiquities of the English Constitution.—Grotius' de Jure Belli & Pacis.—Gardner's England's Grievances discovered, in relation to the *Coal Trade*, printed 1655, reprinted 1796. See Lackington's catalogue.)—Kyd's Treatise of the Law of Corporations.—Collier on Charters, published

NATIONAL BENEFIT OF CHEMISTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Bristol, 19th March*, 1809.

I HAVE lately become a subscriber to your very useful work, "The Tradesman," which I shall do every thing in my power to recommend; I shall also do whatever I am able, if you think my efforts worthy your attention, to second your very liberal and striking plan, of discovering the processes of manufactures, by sending some things of that kind from this place, and if you proceed in the manner you have begun, you will have redeemed a pledge which has lately been held out by others, but with little success. Proceed, sir, to give us such a desideratum in English literature, and you will merit the best thanks of the community; it will give you more; tell mankind how to realize wealth, which chemistry can most effectually do in displaying manufactures, and they will not be ungrateful to their adviser; you will receive substantial marks of their partiality. Politicians and moralists have sometimes described man as a sordid and a selfish animal, but in this they have now considerably erred; the *natural* wants of man are few and easily satisfied; his *artifical* wants, that is, those arising from the nature of his governments, and the example of an extravagant and enervated nobility are numerous, and he will supply them;

---

at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Gentleman's Magazine for 1787-1788.—Petition against the Oxford Canal, see Journal of the House of Commons. Petition against widening and deepening the River Wear, see Debates of H. of C.—Canal between Newcastle and Carlisle.—Case Leighton v. Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tried at York in 1793.—Brand's History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; articles Oxford Canal, River Wear. —History of the Boroughs by Oldfield, and all the various Magazines, Newspapers, and many of the Pamphlets published in 1793.—See also Debates of the House of Commons on Mr. Gray's motion for a Parliamentary Reform in that year.

but he has many virtues and will practise them. In judging of his character, we should be careful to separate the tares from the wheat, the base from the stirling coin; his natural virtues from his adventitious wants; his errors are the genuine effects of bad governments, who sacrifice the comforts of the many to the extravagance, or the vices, or the selfishness of the few. The virtues of man are numerous; they point to their celestial origin; they bear the impress of Divinity.

I have just said that his errors are the effects of bad governments; but there are, it must be confessed, some illustrious instances in which a government has strengthened its resources, not by taxation, not by extravagance, not by a reliance on place men, pensioners, and contractors, but by spreading among its subjects, the benefits of chemical and scientific knowledge.

"The annals of the French revolution will tell to the world how much the war of liberty is indebted to the inventions and to the resources of chemistry. France, pressed by powerful and numerous enemies, blockaded at sea by their colossal fleets, deprived of the products which commerce afforded her in ordinary times, was destitute of saltpetre, of copper, of steel, of mercury, of sulphur, of leather, and of a number of other objects more or less necessary to the wants and the support of its inhabitants. The arms of her numerous and valiant defenders could not effect this, and her soldiers themselves were destitute of arms to render them formidable to her enemies. Her soil, so rich in productions, did not seem calculated to afford what her commercial industry had till then obtained in foreign countries. Without the genius of chemical science, she would have been threatened with an absolute want of the means of defence. An active administration, accustomed to overcome every resistance, because it felt all the power of the French people, and because it knew how to employ the whole of their force, conceived the hope of finding in chemistry what the ordinary course of manufactories could not furnish, and what interrupted commerce refused. It called together the most enlightened chemists, united them and explained to them its

pressing and extensive wants, the confidence which it placed in their knowledge, and the assistance it demanded from them. Its expectation was not disappointed: its hopes were realized even beyond the point to which they were directed! We have seen all France informed by this assembly of learned men, of the immense quantity of saltpetre which nature had deposited in her bosom; we have seen the whole state converted into saltpetre works, all the citizens occupied and emulating each other in the search and extraction of this salt. Speedily the national manufactories, the arsenals, the ports, the strong places, and the camps, became so fully supplied by this immense formation, beyond every measure and proportion till then known, that after seven years of dreadful war this vast provision is still far from being exhausted, and the movement communicated by this vast enterprise may indeed be retarded, but can never be entirely stopped. This famous instance never will be lost. Chemistry has proved that after some years of repose, the earth of cow-houses, of aviaries, of stables, of cellars, of caves, and of almost all the places inhabited by or serving as receptacles for storing animal or vegetable substances, becomes again charged with saltpetre, and that a new extraction of that salt made with activity similar to that of the former, and with more regularity and method than that could be in the difficult times in which it took place, will again afford a greater quantity of that salt than was at first obtained. Here then is an inexhaustible supply discovered by chemistry of a substance most useful to the national defence, and of the highest advantage to a number of the works and manufactories. The same men taught the method of purifying this natural product in a few hours, instead of more than a month, which it formerly required, and by that means to render it proper for the composition of gunpowder, of which the fabrication has become at once more speedy and less dangerous.*"

---

* Nicholson's translation of Fourcroy's System of Chemical Knowledge, vol. I. page 24.

DUTCH LEAF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, Feb. 18th*, 1809.

AMONGST the obligations the manufacturing part of the community owe you, for the elucidations of various processes, which you have already given, none are greater than those for the attempt at introducing manufactures, which hitherto have been peculiar to foreign countries. Amongst these, we may number, your very ingenious Correspondent, W. T. on Vegetable Tar making, the accounts of the manufacturing of Indigo, of Prussian Blue, &c. &c. I have, however, been myself more particularly interested in the progress of your enquiries on Dutch leaf; for it is very true, sir, that an old sportsman likes the crack of the whip. Having dealt pretty largely in that article myself, though now done with the cares of gain, as you express it in the Preface of your first Volume, I shall give you some few additional hints to those of your Correspondent, page 317.

This article is sold in books like leaf gold; it is imported in casks and cases with scratch brushes. The duty on it when imported, was formerly 6*s.* per dozen, drawback 5*s.* 3*d.*; it is now only 6*d.* per dozen.

As the substance in question, is said by your Correspondent at page 317, to be manufactured principally in Germany, it is most likely that its name of orsidue (or orsedew) may be a German word; a translation of this word may give us some information.

I have often recommended my friends in the gold beating trade, to attach their works to a steam engine; a very small power would keep many hammers going, and the motion of beating is extremely easy of accomplishment by such an engine.

You may perhaps think, sir, that a subject of so *light* a nature need not occupy so many of your pages, but I must observe that this article has both novelty and use to recommend it. Of its

novelty, so far I mean, as it has not been treated of in publications, your readers will judge, when I tell them, that I have sought for it under its various names of Dutch gold, Dutch metal, Dutch leaf, Orsidue, (or otherwise spelt orsedew) in all the following Cyclopedias, and Encyclopedias, and can find no account of it whatever: Nicholson's, Rees's, the Encyclopedias Perthensis, Londinensis, Brittanica, and the English.

Of its utility and consumption, your readers will be better able to judge, when I add this, that I know quantities of it more than the amount mentioned by your Correspondent, page 317, have been sent to India for their dancing girls, their priests, their gods, and all such cattle: it is used in England, &c. for philosophical experiments; it is also particularly used by the lower class of bookbinders forthe leaves of books; by painters in coarse gildings, and every other thing in which gold leaf is employed; it is put on ribbons for cockades in election contests, probably as an hieroglyphic, meaning that it is not *all gold that glitters*; it is used on dolls for children, as well as on those elect oneering *favours* for children of a larger growth; it is also fixed on gingerbread by means of glue, to attract *little* masters and misses.

Oh gold! gold! how powerful must thou be, when so base an imitation of thee is so alluring and comprehensive in its influence, from the child in his goe-cart, to the *free* and *independent* elector! Oh virtue! Oh my country! J. C.

INITIALS OF SMALTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *April*, 1809.

LOOKING over your London price current, I find in that of every month some initials that I cannot understand. E. I. and W. I. stand for East India and West India, and I believe that in your quotation of the price of rags, S. P. F. may mean superfine; F. F. double fine, but in that mode of interpreting,

what does F. X. stand for? The letters, however, that I particularly mean, are those attached to your account of smalts, we there see one kind called F. F. E. another F. E. a third kind O. C. and the last M. E. B. I have thought them to be the initials of some German words. I am particularly uncomfortable, under the idea of not possessing information sufficient to answer even common questions about any of the articles in which I deal. With the most undisguised abhorrence of the character, who is wiser in his own conceit than seven men who can render a reason, I have always sought for information, even upon the most minute articles in which I am concerned. I have nevertheless been disappointed in my enquiries for the explanation of these terms. My hopes are now considerably raised, that in your Magazine, I shall have my enquiries replied to; one Correspondent in particular I have in view, who signs A. at page 246, of your Magazine for March last; he says in the third paragraph of his letter, page 244, "That he has an extensive Correspondence with the continent, and is himself but lately returned therefrom, on a mercantile speculation;" will that gentleman, if he can, favour me with the interpr ecation of these letters.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. N.

ON SPANISH WOOL AND SHEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

EVERY one knows that wool is reckoned the staple commodity of Great Britain, but this article has taken a very different turn since the time that woolsacks were first placed as seats for the principal officers in the House of Peers. In former times English wool was sent abroad, chiefly to Italy and the Netherlands, where it was manufactured into cloth, and then returned to Great Britain: however, in time, this disadvantageous traffic was discontinued, and the Flemings, who were persecuted in their own country, sought refuge in Britain, where they were

received with open arms, and allowed the free exercise of their religion, and many peculiar rights and privileges, in return for the benefit derived from the introduction of the weaving branch. Vast numbers settled on the coast of Essex, particularly at those villages known by the name of the Sokens of Thorpe, Kirby, and Walton, and some of their peculiar privileges are in existence to the present day. Soon after this the importation of foreign cloth was prohibited, and in 1647 the Parliament interdicted the exportation of wool, a law which was finally established soon after the Restoration of 1660. English woollen cloths have now become noted throughout the markets of the globe for its texture, substance, and durability. Yet have we been long obliged to have recourse to foreign markets for a supply of that particular kind of fine wool necessary to blend with the English for furnishing the superfine cloths. It may appear strange on first view, that England should not long since have thought of introducing that breed of sheep from abroad, whose fleece might supersede the necessity of importation—yet this is readily accounted for. The farmers of Britain, exclusive of the demand for the fleece, however good, have another object in view; our nation consumes more animal food than most others. The tables of all classes in this country are furnished with a greater proportion than those of equal rank abroad. In hot climates individuals would soon fall victims to the intemperance which is here esteemed moderation; and in cold countries the poverty of the inhabitants puts it beyond the power of their obtaining it. Our farmers, therefore, naturally prefer that species of sheep which will the readiest turn to account, viz. for the butcher. In Spain the Merino sheep are not slaughtered for their flesh, but are only bred for the wool. The Merino sheep of Spain is an animal below the middle size, compared with the native English breed, and probably about that of the pure Ryeland or Old South Down; they are in general rather high on their legs; their heads are large and their necks long; their chests are contracted, and they are sharp on the shoulders and flat-sided. They are also narrow across the loins, from whence it follows that their hind quarter

is straight and defective. The skin is remarkably thin, soft, and loose; affording a strong disposition to fatten, which the Farmers call "Proof." It is of a fairer hue, with a vivid tint of carnation or flesh colour, bearing the same relation to that of our English breed, as the skin of women with red or auburn hair does to that of those whose hair is dark brown or black: this is more particularly observable about the eye-lids and lips. The fleece in fineness and flexibility is probably superior to any other breed in the known world. The sheep seem almost buried in wool, and it falls from their foreheads almost as low as the eyes, and on their cheeks; covers their bellies and envelopes their hind legs, and sometimes their fore legs to the very hoofs. The length of the staple of wool is from two to somewhat more than three inches, being much alike both on the shoulder and on the rump. The number of these sheep throughout Spain have been estimated at about five millions. They are divided into two sorts, termed the *Trashumantes* and *Estantes*, not that they are different in species, but merely importing that the flocks of the former travel, and that the latter are stationary.

A number of the Merino flocks belong chiefly to grandees or societies of monks; many of these flocks seem to be distinct varieties of the race, differing in the form and size of the carcase, and in the weight and fineness of the fleece.

One of the most noted flocks throughout Spain is that belonging to the family of Count del Campo Alango, and from which the breed of those reared by His Majesty has been descended. This flock is said to consist of at least 60,000, having the largest carcases and the heaviest fleeces, although the wool is not esteemed the finest. The race of the Escurial is reckoned the finest wool of all; another cause of difference which may also respect different breeds, and which certainly influences different individuals of the same variety, is the proportion of the grease or yolk, which imbues all wool, particularly that of the Merino; in consequence of this superabundance, the fleece involves in it to about one-sixth of its depth from the surface a great quantity of

dust, and other matters either floating in the air or collected from the ground, so as to give the sheep a very dark and dirty hue. Notwithstanding this, the wool, when drawn asunder, has nearer the skin a brilliant silky appearance, and when scoured is of the purest white. It is reckoned that scouring the Spanish wool to perfect cleanness, reduces at least two-thirds of the original weight of the unwashed fleece. The wool of the Merino sheep differs from that of all our breeds, in being of nearly an equal degree of fineness on the shoulder and on the rump, but it grows thicker on the former than on the latter. If these sheep are slower in becoming adult, it is generally agreed that they are much longer lived than others, sometimes keeping their teeth to 14 or 15 years of age. During the winter the flocks cover the plains of the warmest and most fertile provinces of Spain, such as Valencia, Murcia, Arragon, Castile, Andalusia, and the neighbourhood of Cadiz. The herbage of these countries, which had been burnt up during the summer, begins to reappear on the first autumnal rains, after which it pushes so rapidly and acquires such a degree of luxuriancy, that the shepherds are often obliged to fold their flocks, which they do by means of nets, in order to prevent them receiving injury by feeding too hastily. Thus the herbage continues to shoot more or less during the whole winter, but as soon as from the increasing heat of the sun, and the constant consumption, the feed begins to fail, which takes place from the middle of April to the beginning of May, the flocks commence their journey to the mountains of Leon, Castile, Arragon, Navarre, Burgos, and the Austurias. The tops of many of these mountains are, during the winter, covered with snow, but in the summer enjoy only a refreshing coolness, and are well clothed with short herbage. The beginning of the journey of each flock is in some measure regulated by the distance which it has to travel. Those which go from the Estramadura to the Austurias, have a journey of at least 550 English miles. They proceed towards the mountains at the rate of from 5 to 16 miles a day, according to the pastures which they meet with in their way, and more

slowly before than after shearing. A road is left for them, which is held as it were sacred, of about 75 yards in breadth, often marked out or bounded by stones; each cavana or great flock, has a *mayoral* or principal shepherd, and each subdivision of such a flock, which for convenience of travelling, consist of 1000 or 1500, has its leading shepherd, who goes at its head, and is accompanied by two others who proceed respectively on each flank; each leader has for his companions, one or more *mansos*, which are old wethers, or what is more extraordinary, frequently old castrated goats, each of which is furnished with a large bell about its neck. These bell-wethers being much caressed become extremely docile, and are very useful in guiding the flocks to which they are attached. The shepherds are also accompanied with dogs, which are large and fierce mastiffs, able to protect the flock against wolves and robbers.

Some valuable observations respecting the improving the breed of English sheep by a mixture of the Merino breed, has been at different times laid before the Bath Society, by Dr. Parry, and published in London. The Doctor, in making his experiments, employed Herefordshire ewes, and the rams employed for the original crosses were Merinos. The first proposition demonstrated is, that the wool of the fourth cross of this breed, is fully equal in fineness to that of the male parent stock in England. 2dly, By breeding from select Merino Ryeland rams and ewes of this stock, sheep may be obtained, the fleeces of which are superior both to those of the cross bred parents, and of course to those of the original progenitors of the pure Merino blood in England. 3dly, From mixed rams of this breed, sheep may be obtained having wool at least equal in fineness to the best that can be procured from Spain. 4thly, Wool from sheep of a proper modification of Merino and Ryeland will make cloth equal to that from the Spanish wool imported into this country. 5thly, The proportion of fine wool in the fleeces of the cross breed, is equal, if not superior to that of the best Spanish piles, and it is more profitable in the manufacture than the best Spanish. 6thly, The lamb's wool of the Merino Ryeland breed

will make finer cloth than the best of that of the pure Merino breed. 7thly, Should long wool of this degree of fineness be wanted for shawls, &c. this can be effected by allowing the fleece to remain on the animal unshorn two years. The Doctor observes that the cure of the scab is more difficult in the Merino and its crosses, than in our native breed; probably on account of the greater delicacy of the skin, and the thickness of the fleece. In Bristol they sell a cheap liquid under the title of "scabwater," which is a pretty strong infusion of the stalks and waste leaves of tobacco in sea water, but the proportions are not accurately known. To a pint of this, if a quarter of a pint of essential oil of turpentine be added, in a bottle stopped with a perforated cork, and the scab be gently scraped off, especially round its edges with a blunt steel, or ivory knife, or even with the nail, so as if possible not to draw blood, and a little of the liquid, well shaken, be poured through the hole in the cork on the diseased spot, the animal will be cured in a few days.

That this country will in a short time, fully reap the benefit of this improved breed, is not to be doubted in the least; for we shall find on investigation, that the Merino breed are no more the natural and original sheep of Spain, than they are of this country, but that the present breed has been acquired from some more eastern country, perhaps both Cashmire and Spain were from the same origin.

From hence our cold and northerly situation may have accounted so long for our inattention to the experiment of transplanting the breed to this country, yet it might have been observed long ago, that this commodity was not restricted to Spain, or countries equally warm, but naturalized to the greatest advantage in a more northern climate than even Britain, viz. Sweden.

We are happy to observe that at length every encouragement is now giving for the propagation of the crossed Spanish breed, which promises in a short time, not only to render us independent of our neighbours for the article of wool, but that our superior manufacture of cloth will carry a market on the continent, in

spite of that invidious enemy to British trade and commerce, who bids fair to exterminate the Merino breed in Spain.

THE ORIGIN OF PARLIAMENTS, AND THEIR JURISDICTION.

BEFORE the conquest, the great council of the king, consisting of the great men of the kingdom, was called *magnatum conventus*; and, by the *Saxons witena gemot*, that is the council of the assembly of the sages. After the conquest, about the beginning of Edward I. it was called *parlamentum* from *parler*, to talk together, still consisting of the great men only, until the reign of Henry III. when the commons were called also to sit in parliament; for historians say, the first writs to be found in records, set forth to summon them, bare date about 410 years ago, in the 49th of Henry III. But other authors are of opinion, that long before that, nothing of moment, wherein the lives or estates of the common people of England were concerned, ever passed without their consent.

Parliament is the grand assembly of the three states of this kingdom, summoned together by the king's authority, to consult of matters relating to the public welfare, and particularly to act and repeal laws. It consists of the king, who hath the supreme right of patronage through all England, who is supreme Judge, or Lord Chief Justice of England, and the fountain from whence all justice is said to be derived. For no parliament can begin without the king's presence either in person or by the representation in commission; when the king of England is with his parliament in time of peace, he is said to be in the height of his royal dignity; as well as when he is at the head of his army in time of war.

It also consists of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons, and is at once, the seat of the legislative authority, and the highest court of justice in Great Britain. In the house of lords, criminal causes are tried on the impeachment of the

commons; and this house has an original jurisdiction for the trial of peers upon indictment, found by a grand jury; the lords also try such causes as come thither on appeals, from the court of chancery; and all their decrees are as judgments. The house of commons examine the right of elections, regulate disputes concerning them, may expel their own members, and commit them to prison; they are the grand inquest of the nation, and present public grievances or delinquents to the king and lords, in order to their being punished. In short, they are the representatives of all the commons in the kingdon, and in them their constituents have placed the highest confidence, by investing them with the power of making and repealing laws, and entrusting them with a power of taxation, and with all their liberties and privileges. Originally new parliaments were called every year; but by degrees their term grew longer. In the reign of king Charles II. they were held a long time, with great interruptions between; but these methods were found of such ill consequence, that in the beginning of the reign of king William III. an act was passed, by which the term of all parliaments, was restrained to three sessions or three years, called the triennial act: but since that time from other views, the period of parliaments has been lengthened to seven years.

The number of the members in the house of lords is uncertain, as increasing at the king's pleasure. The number of the house of commons, when full, are five hundred and fifty three, viz. ninety-two knights of the shires, fifty-two deputies for twenty-five cities, London having four, sixteen for the eight cinque-ports, two for each university; three hundred and thirty-two for one hundred and eighty boroughs, twelve for the boroughs in Wales, and forty-five members for Scotland, Irish members not included. If three hundred of these members are met, it is reckoned a full house; and forty may compose a house for the dispatch of business. A parliament is called by the king's writ or letter directed to each lord, commanding him to appear; and by other writs, directed to the sheriffs of each county to summons the

people to elect two knights for each county, and one or two burgesses for each borough.

Upon the holding of a parliament, the king, the first day, sits in the upper house, under a canopy, with the crown on his head, and dressed in his royal robes: and there by himself, or the lord chancellor, declares the reason of their meeting, in the presence of both the lords and commons; and then the commons are desired to choose a speaker who is presented to the king, and being approved by his majesty, the business of parliament goes on.

The lords and commons sit each in a distinct apartment, in the house of lords, the princes of the blood sit by themselves on the sides of the throne, at the wall, on the king's right hand, the two archbishops sit by themselves on a form. Below them the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, and all the other bishops sit according to the priority of their consecration. On the king's left hand, the lord treasurer, lord president, and lord privy seal, sit upon forms above all dukes, marquisses, and earls, according to their creation.

Across the room are wool-sacks continued from an ancient custom; and the chancellor, or keeper, being of course the speaker of the house of lords sits on the first wool-sack, before the throne, with the great seal or mace lying by him; below these are forms for the viscounts and barons.

On the other wool-sacks are seated the judges, masters in chancery, and king's council, who are only to give their advice in points of law, but they all stand up until the king gives them leave to sit. The commons sit promiscuously, only the speaker has a chair at the upper end of the house, and the clerk and his assistant sit at a table near him. Before any business is done, all the members of the house of commons take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, &c.; and subscribe their opinions against transubstantiation, &c. And if any member of that house votes or sits there during any debate, after the speaker is chosen, without first having taken these oaths, between the

hours of nine and four in a full house, he is adjudged a popish recusant convict, and incapable of any office, and forfeits five hundred pounds.

The same test the lords too, though they do not take the oaths, are obliged to comply with; also when the parliament is thus met, no members are to depart from it without leave. Upon extraordinary occasions, all the members are sometimes summoned, in which case every lord spiritual and temporal, and every knight, citizen, and burgess is to come to parliament, except he can reasonably and honestly excuse himself; or be amerced, that is respectively, a lord by the lords, and a commoner by the commons.

All members of parliament, in order that they may attend, the public service of their country, have the privilege for themselves and their menial servants, of being freed from arrests, attachments, imprisonments, &c. For debts, trespasses, &c. But not from arrests for treason, felony, and breach of the peace; however it is ordained by statute, that actions may be commenced in any of the courts of Westminster, against persons intitled to privilege of parliament, after a prorogation or dissolution, till a new parliament is called, or the same become reassembled, and likewise after an adjournment for above fourteen days; and the respective courts in such a case have power to proceed to judgment, &c. Here the process is to be summons, distress infinite, &c. until the parties shall enter an appearance; and for default thereof, the real or a personal estate of the defendant may be sequestered; though the plaintiff may not in that case arrest the body of any member of parliament: 12 William III. c. 3.

Anciently all the people had votes in elections, till it was enacted by Henry VI., That none but freeholders, who had a yearly revenue of forty shillings, should be admitted to vote for the knight of the shire.

The manner of debating upon, and passing bills in parliament is as follows: any member may vote to have a bill brought in, which, upon a question put, being agreed to by the majority,

this person with others are ordered to prepare and bring in the same; whenit is ready, a time is appointed for its beingread; and after the clerk's reading it, the speaker reads an abstract of it, and puts the question, whether or no it shall have a second reading? and after a second reading, the question is put, whether or not it shall be committed? which is either to a committee of the whole house, if it be of importance, or to a private committee, any member naming the persons. The committee being appointed, and a chairman chosen, the chairman reads the bill paragraph by paragraph, puts every clause to the question, fills up the blanks and makes amendments, according to the opinion of the majority. The bill thus gone through, the chairman makes his report at the side bar of the house, reads all the additions and amendments, &c. and moves for leave to bring up the report to the table, which being granted, he delivers it to the clerk, who reads the amendments, &c. The speaker then puts the question, whether they shall be read a second time? and if agreed to, he reads them himself. To so many of the amendments, as the house aquiesces in, the question is now put, whether the bill thus amended shall be ingrossed, and written fair upon parchment, and read a third time? and the bill being ingrossed, the speaker holds it in his hands, and asks if it shall pass. If the majority be for it, the clerk writes on it *soit baillé aux seigneurs*. Let it be delivered to the lords, or if the house of lords, *soit baillé aux communes*, let it be delivered to the commons. If a bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed during that sessions, and a bill for a general pardon has but one reading.

When a member of the house of commons speaks he stands up uncovered, and directs his speech to the speaker only; if what he says be answered by another, he is not allowed to reply the same day, unless personal reflections have been cast upon him: but when the commons, in order to have a greater freedom of debate, have resolved themselves into a committee of the whole house, every member may speak to a question as often as he thinks necessary.

In the house of lords they vote, beginning at the puisne, or

or lowest baron, and so up orderly to the highest, every one answering *content* or *not content*. In the house of commons they vote by *yeas* and *nays*, and if it be dubious which are the greater number, the house divides; if the question be about bringing any thing into the house, the *yeas* go out; but if it be about any thing the house already has, the *nays* go out. In all divisioes, the speaker appoints four tellers, two of each opinion. In a commitee of the whole house they divide by changing sides, the *yeas* taking the right and the *nays* the left of the chair; and then there are but two tellers. If a bill pass one house and the other demur to it, a conference is demanded in the painted chamber, where certain members are deputed from each house, and here the lords sit covered and the commons sit bare, and debate the case. If they disagree, the affair is null; but if they agree this with the other bills, that have passed both houses, are brought down to the king in the house of lords; who come thither clothed in his royal robes; before him the clerk of the parliament reads the title of each bill, and as he reads the clerk of the crown, pronounces the royal assent or dissent. If it be a public bill, the royal assent is given in these words, *le roy le vent*, the king will have it so; if a private bill, *soit fait comme il est desire*, let the rest be complied with. If the king refuse the bill, the answer is *le roy's avisera*, the king will think of it; and if it be a money bill, the answer is *le roy remercies ses loyaux subjects, accepte leur benevolence & ausi le vent*, the king thanks his loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and therefere grants his assent.

PHILOMATHES.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE AMSTERDAM HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE,

THE Amsterdam house of correction is, from the employment of the prisoners confined in it, called the *Rapshuys* (rasping-house), and is destined to the reception of such malefactors, chiefly

thieves, whose crimes do not amount to a capital offence. Their punishment cannot so properly be denominated solitary confinement as a sequestration from society during a limited term of years. The building is situated in a part of the suburbs to the north-east of the city. The exterior has nothing remarkable, neither with respect to form or extent. It is detached from the street by a spacious court, which contains the keeper's lodge, together with apartments for the different servants belonging to the establishment. Over the gate, which opens from this court into the prison, are placed two statues, as large as life, representing two men in the act of sawing a piece of logwood.

The inner court is in the form of a square, round which are arranged the apartments of the prisoners, together with the necessary warehouses. One part of the ground story is divided into different chambers; the other serves as a *depot* for the logwood, and the implements employed in its preparation.

The keeper, whose countenance, contrary to the general custom of persons of his profession, was strongly indicative of urbanity and gentleness, introduced M. THOUIN into an apartment where two prisoners were at work in sawing a large log of Campeachy wood. The saw is composed of four blades joined together, with very strong, large and sharp teeth, which make a fissure in the wood of nearly two inches in breadth. The operation is repeated, till the pieces become too small to undergo the saw, when they are ground in mills peculiarly constructed for this purpose.

This employment requires an extraordinary exertion of strength, and is at first a severe penance even to robust persons: but habit, address, and practice, soon render it easy; and the prisoners, in a short time, become competent to furnish, without painful exertion, their weekly contingent of 200lb. weight of sawed pieces. After completing this task, they even find time to fabricate a variety of little articles in wood and straw, which they sell to those who visit the prison, or dispose of, by means of agents, in the town.

M. THOUIN next inspected three apartments of different dimensions, which opened into the inner court. The one was

inhabited by four, the second by six, and the third by ten prisoners. The furniture of the rooms consisted in hammocks, with a matrass, a blanket, and a coverlid to each, tables, chairs, and stools, glass, &c. earthen vessels and various other articles of convenience. Every thing in these apartments was distinguished by neatness and propriety, and notwithstanding the number of inhabitants allotted to each, was fully adequate to the dimensions of the rooms; the senses were not offended with any disagreeable scent, and the air was in every respect as pure and wholesome as the surrounding atmosphere.

In an obscure part of the building are a number of cells, in which, formerly, those prisoners who revolted against the proper subordination of the place, or illtreated their comrades, were confined for a few days. But the keeper assured M. Thouin, that these cells had not been made use of for upwards of ten years. They are dark, gloomy dungeons, with only a small aperture for the admission of light and air. The suppression of this barbarous and coercive punishment does honour to the humanity of government.

The store-rooms are filled with various kinds of wood for the puposes of dying; as the *Haemotoxylum Campechianum*, the *Morus Tinctoria*, the *Caesalpinia Sappan*, &c. They are all exotics, with the exception of the *Evonymus Europæus*. The warehouses were not of sufficient extent to contain the quantity of wood, which was deposited in piles in different parts of the court.

The prisoners, amounting to seventy-six in number, were uniformly habited in coarse woollens; wear very good stockings, large leather shoes, white shirts, and caps or hats. They are, by the rules of the house, obliged to frequent ablutions, which greatly contribute to the preservation of their health. There was only one sick person amongst them: and, what is not a little remarkable, almost all the prisoners had formerly lived in large commercial towns; very few villagers were amongst them. They had all been sentenced to imprisonment for theft; but it depends upon themselves, by reformation and good be-

haviour, to shorten the term of their confinement, which many of them frequently do.

The keeper, whose humanity towards the unfortunate persons committed to his care, entitles him rather to the title of their protector than their gaoler, (and M. THOUIN informs us, that the prisoners generally called him by no other name than father), assists them with his counsels and friendly admonitions. He registers, every week, in a book appropriated to this purpose, both the instances of good and bad behaviour, which is annually submitted to the examination of the magistracy, who, from this report, abridge or prolong the term of confinement, according to the degree of indulgence which each prisoner appears to merit. Cases frequently happen where a malefactor, condemned to an imprisonment of eight years, by his good behaviour procures his enlargement at the expiration of four; and so, in proportion for a shorter term. But great attention is paid to discriminate between actual reform and hypocritical artifice.

The reward of good behaviour is not, however, confined to, or withheld till, the period of actual liberation. Their restoration to society is preceded by a progressive amelioration of their lot. Their work is gradually rendered less laborious, they are accommodated with separate apartments, and employed in the services of domestic economy. The keeper even entrusts them with commissions beyond the precincts of the prison, and scarce a single instance has occurred of their abusing this indulgence. By this prudent management, a considerable saving is effected in the expence of the establishment, at the same time that it tends to wear away prejudice, and to initiate the prisoners by gradual advances into the reciprocal duties of social life.

M. THOUIN made particular inquiries whether it was customary for persons after their discharge, to be confined a second and third time, as is but too often the case in many countries, for a repetition of their offence. He was informed, that such instances very rarely occur; but the case is not without precedent, as he observed in the person of a young Jew,

who was then in the *Rasphuys* for the third time. The case of this man is somewhat extraordinary. During the period of his detention, he always conforms, with the most scrupulous observance, to the rules of the place, and gives general satisfaction by his exemplary conduct. But such, as he himself avowed to our traveller, is his constitutional propensity to thieving, that no sooner is the term of his imprisonment elapsed, than he returns with redoubled ardour to his lawless courses. It is not so much for the sake of plunder, as to gratify his irresistible impulse, that he follows this vicious life; and M. THOUIN adds, that he recounted his different exploits with as much exultation and triumph, as a veteran displays when rehearsing his warlike achievements.

Another salutary regulation in this institution, from which the best consequences result, is the indulgence granted to the prisoners of receiving the visits of their wives and mistresses twice every week. Proper care, however, is taken to guard against the introduction of disease; and the ladies, in one sense, purchase their admission, by giving a trifling some of money at the gate, which becomes the perquisite of the aged prisoners, whose wants are of a different nature from their youthful comrades. Thus the pleasures of one class contribute to the comforts of the other; and the entrance money, trifling as it is, keeps away a crowd of idle vagabonds, who have no acquaintance with the prisoners. The ladies at their visits, are permitted to eat and drink with their lovers, and when the conversation becomes too animated for a third person to be present, the rest of the company obligingly take the hint, and leave them to enjoy a *tete-a-tete*. By this prudent regulation, many hurtful consequences attendant on a total seclusion from female society, are guarded against.

M. THOUIN concludes his account with observing, that the *Rasphuys* at Amsterdam bears a greater resemblance to a well ordered manufactory than to a prison. It were to be wished, that all similar institutions were conducted upon a similar plan.

ON THE COAL TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

Mr. Editor,

DOUBTLESS your observation of the frequency of vulgar errors, must have informed you, how great a benefit is conferred on the public, by those who try to eradicate such as are too frequently injurious to the interests of the community. Even national reputation is augmented with national information; and in no subjects are general errors so frequent, as in those of frequent use, and therefore most frequently discussed by ignorant pretenders, or taken for granted, without *any* discussion.

A general error in the estimation of the fuel of London, of Newcastle coal, is what local information enables me to develope without hesitation or diffidence. In the London market, coal is known to be divided into *best*, *second*, and *inferior* coal. Betwixt the prices of these different descriptions, there is usually five or six shillings difference in price. Paradoxical as it may appear, I am about to assert, that of real fuel, of actual carbon, most exists in the inferior coal. The coal termed *best coal* in London, ought rather to be called *round coal*, from the larger lumps which find their way to London, after all the shiftings and tossings they experience in the pit, the coal waggon, the steath, the Tyne keels, the shipping, the Thames lighter, the wharf, and the final loading and shooting. Of the formation of coal, I am not competent to give a chemical account, nor do I accurately know its analysis: I have learnt, however, from casual information, that the philosophers of the day have settled, that coal is formed in the earth from strata of decayed timber, left there in some ancient deluge of our planet. So that peat may be reckoned inceptive coal, which wants only circumstance to its perfection.—This circumstance, is probably, a bitumenous spring; such a one as has been actually discovered, and now furnishes tar from under the coal stratum in Colebrook dale.

But subterraneous springs convey various matter, and the very rocks and stones, indicate by their fissures and petrifactions, that they were once in a fluid state. Thus, when the bituminous matter (exsuding from the subterraneous stratum of fallen pines) was mixed in its progress with pure water, the moistened timber in its decay could imbibe and retain bitumen only; when the water chanced to be *silicious*, instead of pure coal, either slate, or at least, harsh untractable coal was established in the earth; and the weighable coal of Scotland and Staffordshire was thus formed. All the gradations betwixt coal and slate must be familiar to those who have been accustomed to a coal fire, from the slate, which a moderate torrefaction leaves white, hard and heavy; to the pure small coal from Newcastle, which, forming cinders (by an imperfect fusion) burns with lasting heat, and leaves scarce any remnant except the soot in the chimney. Of this sort, is made the coke which conveys the carbonic principle to the iron ore in the foundery; and only *management* is required to make it as convenient as the round coal, even for house consumption. This management consists, in remembering to take off some well caked cinders overnight, for the purpose of lighting the fire in the morning, and also, in never letting the fire down very low in the day time; lest the throwing small coal on a weak fire should stop the passage of air, and so extinguish the fire. This small coal (in the language of the collieries) is called culm, and is there held of no value; because it cannot be exported. If *all* the coal was not sent from the pit in lumps, it would be *all* dust before it arrived in London.

The most simple rule of distinguishing good, strong, lasting coal, is its *fragility*; that is, the ease with which it breaks when struck. Hence it may be seen, that (generally speaking) the largest coal must be the worst; because, after taking the same tossing and shifting, more of it remains unbroken. However other local reasons may cause coal of the *same* intrinsic goodness, of the *same* proportion of bitumen in its composition, to come larger to London. This circumstance results from the height of the seam, that is, the thickness of the stratum, which, of course,

admits larger lumps to be sent up from the pit; and in that case, coal of *equal* fragility, must arrive *larger* at the London market.*

I may also add, that as slate is at least a third heavier (in specific gravity) than pure coal, the comparative levity of any coal is a direct proof, that it will produce a hot, lasting fire. A coal which makes a white ash, has indubitably much slate in its composition,—white-ash being indeed only powdered slate, deposited by the combustion of the intermediate bitumen, in which it was previously suspended.

The richest coal of any falls so much into *small*, under the pitman's tools, that it is never exported for house-use; founderies and smitheries, however, know its real value, and for them solely it is in demand. †

If the inhabitants of London would consent to barter *care* against *profit*, the precautions given about burning second coal, would be *immediately* advantageous to the individual, and to the general market *finally*; because the best coal is at present so much and so exclusively in demand, that many colliers lie six weeks for a lading of best coal (before it is their turn to be served) rather than load with second coal immediately. Thus, the best coal is enhanced by this waiting for a lading (a species of demurrage) and the collier is prevented from bringing so many cargoes per annum, as otherwise she would expedite to the London market. If the second coal was in request, as it rationally deserves, the collier vessels would (of course all load immediately and indifferently.

At Newcastle, it is known, that the best and worst coal do not differ 3*s.* per Newcastle chaldron in value,—not quite 1*s.* 8*d.* on the London chaldron. But the freight of the best coal is higher, from the tedious waiting alluded to, so that the public pays at least 5*s.* per London chaldron difference.

---

* This is the case in the collieries on the High Main Seam; Walker, Willington, Biggs Main, Walls-end, Heaton and Hebburn.

† The Whitefield colliery is in this predicament.

I fill up my paper, by observing (for the information of the public) that government hired so many colliers for the Dutch expedition, that freight of coal immediately rose 10*s.* per chaldron; and the stock in hand became so low, that the ship-masters have been able to obtain the same freight to this day; so that some part of the late dearness of coal in London must be attributed to that interference, which constituted a very severe and partial tax on London and its neighbourhood.

I remain, Sir, &c.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 3d, 1800. R. C.

STATE OF THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

From the 25th March 1808, *to the 25th March* 1809.

NARROW CLOTHS.

	Pieces.		Yards.
Milled this year	144,624	making	5,309,007
Last year	161,816		5,931,253
Decreased	17,192		622,246

BROAD CLOTHS.

Milled this year	279,859	9,050,970
Last year	262,021	8,422,143
Increase	17,855	628,827
		622,246

Total increase in yards 6,581

The increase of 628,827 yards in *broad* cloths ought to be particularly remarked to those who are not acquainted with the minutiæ of the manufacture, as being at least in a *double* proportion to the decrease in the *narrows*. And it thus appears, notwithstanding all the prohibitory decrees of the enemy from without, and the anxious efforts of the enemy at home, to represent us as a "*sinking country*," that our manufactures

have, during the last year, *increased* in the aggregate 6,581 yards!!

But there is another consideration, worth the notice of our readers:—In March 1808, the stock of cloth on hand was very great. The very reverse is now the case; and instead of lamentation we find cause for exultation, that under the forced and untenable restrictions against our export trade, during the last twelvemonths, more woollens have been manufactured, and considerably more *sold* than in the last, or the preceding year.

PROVINCIAL IMPROVEMENTS,

As relating to Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, and Public Institutions.

Yorkshire.

A GREAT spirit of improvement prevails throughout the whole of Yorkshire, particularly in the metropolis of the county, and the west riding, at Wakefield and Pontefract, some very handsome erections for the transactions of public business are now in a state of considerable forwardness. In Leeds, much has already been done and much more is intended to be done with all convenient dispatch. In the city of York, it has been determined to obtain an act to widen and render more commodious the Ouse and Foss Bridges, and in order to prevent the necessity of a foot toll being imposed to defray the expence of the improvements, a voluntary subscription has been entered into, already amounting to several thousand pounds.

At Hull, the old Theatre is pulled down to erect another upon a much more extensive scale, and after the plan of the Theatres in London.

Lancashire.

The important communication between the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal, and the Old River navigation, opposite the

Sugar House in Machester, is now complete ; so that goods and merchandise of every description may be conveyed at a cheap and easy rate, between the towns of Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Warrington, Liverpool, and all the places adjacent.

Herefordshire.

Application is now making to Parliament, for leave to bring in a bill for amending several acts, for making navigable the rivers Wye and Lugg, and for making a Horse Towing Path, as part of the banks of those rivers from the city of Hereford, through Bullingham, Dinedor, Holm Lacy, Ballingham, Brookhampton, Fawley, Kingscaple, Hentland, Foy, Eaton, Tregoes, Brampton, Peterstow, Marston, and Goodrich, to Welch Bicknor, in the county of Monmouth ; this plan is supposed will not only procure a regular supply of coal to the city, but will also considerably diminish the price thereof.

Sussex.

The works at the Offham Hill, projected by Mr. Rand of Lewes, and spiritedly undertaken by George Shiffner, Esq. of Combe Place, for supplying the country with chalk and lime from a new pit lately opened, is at length completed. The double Tunnels under the turnpike road, through which the inclined plane and iron rail-road run, is a strong massy pile of brick work, equally calculated to sustain the lateral thrust of the Rubble hill, and the heaviest passing, or incumbent weight, and is one of the finest executions of the kind in this or any other part of the kingdom, and from the large quantity of the above articles of the best quality for agricultural and other purposes, with which the country can at all times be supplied, will be found not only of local, but national advantage.

The length of the inclined Plane, is about 400 feet, on a depression of 5 feet, running by two perpendiculars to the canal and lime-works below.

The whole of the machinery, iron waggons, rails, and other gear was manufactured at the Buttery works in Derbyshire, and put together by Mr. Espin, the Butterly Company's superintendant and engineer. One loaded waggon carries a ton and

a half at a trip, running down the plane in one minute and a half, and drawing up an empty one.

Manchester.

Another benevolent institution has been added to those which are so liberally supported in Manchester; it is called "The Ladies Society for employing the Poor." The employment is to consist of making up wearing apparel, and other plain articles of domestic use. Though but just established, there are already upwards of 100 poor females employed, whose families are rendered comparatively comfortable by the aid that is afforded them through the medium of this institution.

We have particularly to notice this charity as worthy of imitation in all our large manufacturing towns, where there is necessarily so extensive a population of the poorer class, arising from the families of the manufacturers, who cannot otherwise get employment, but from similar institutions, and on more extended plans, not only employment but provision might be found, to the great benefit of the community at large.

Somerset.

A very superb building in the Mall at Clifton, distinguished after its opulent proprietor, by the name of the Auriol, is now nearly completed. It comprises an assembly room 100 feet long, and 50 feet wide, having on the inside 16 columns 23 feet high of the Ionic order, supporting a very handsome dome. On either side the room are a card and a tea-room, each 30 feet square. In the hotel are 12 sitting rooms, and 60 bed chambers.

QUERY ON SPANISH WOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty, as a subscriber to your intelligent Magazine, to request you will favour the public with a copy of the best treatise upon Spanish Wools. Among those authors who

have written on this interesting subject, I believe Lord Holland to be the most correct. Begging you will grant me this indulgence,

I remain, very truly, your most obedient,
And very humble servant,

London, 15th April, 1809. F. G.

QUERY ON BLEACHING SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WILL you oblige me by enquiring of some of your liberal Correspondents, the method used by the manufacturers of Ireland and Scotland, for preparing the Scotch and Irish Bleaching Salt, (or oxygenized muriate of lime), used also by the paper-makers for discharging the colours from rags, with the apparatus in use.

You will much oblige, your's, &c.

April 21st, 1809. CHEMICUS.

QUERY ON LIQUID BLACKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SHALL esteem it a favour to receive, through the medium of your useful Magazine, the best receipt for making Liquid Blacking for boots and shoes, from some of your readers. As the pernicious stuff advertised and sold at many shops, only tends to burn and destroy the leather. A recipe for taking grease, oil, &c. out of velvet without injuring the pile would prove highly acceptable.

I am, your most obedient servant,

Manchester, 1st April, 1809. A CONSTANT READER.

A PATENT LAMP.

[With a Plate.]

A VARIETY of inventions have repeatedly been offered to the public, with the avowed purpose of obtaining, not only the greatest light at the least expence, but also in dangerous situations to procure a light of such a nature as to yield the effect wanted, without the danger of explosion.

We shall in the following remarks, present our readers with notices of an instance in each of these; giving the first place to one that seems to us, in an eminent degree, to accomplish the requisites of cheapness and illumination; though add to these, a lightness and elegance of fabric, which promise to give it a lasting preference. We would have gone into a particular description of PROCTOR'S PATENT SPIRAL ARGAND AND CANDLE LAMP; but our readers, by a slight glance of the annexed plate, will easily discover the certainty of its effect, in the simplicity of its construction; when tallow, and consequently the price of candles is increasing so fast, any attempt to introduce a cheaper article, merits well of the country; but when the advantages are increased, as we before observed, by extensive effect, and neatness of application, it comes before the public with peculiar claims; these claims are still further enhanced by the great fitness of this Lamp for the use of ships, as it continues to burn though held in an horizontal position, *without spilling the oil.* We present to our readers, through the favour of the proprietors, a Plate of this Lamp, which is in this present Number.

In the foregoing article, we have exhibited to our readers, the manufacture of Messrs. Gainsford and Co.; we shall here notice another most ingenious contrivance for producing light amidst the dangerous gases of the coal pits, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Whitehaven, without the dreadful consequences attending the flame of a candle or lamp.

In the deep and extensive works, in the places abovementioned,

PROCTOR'S

PATENT SPIRAL ARGAND & CANDLE LAMP.

SHEFFIELD.

The above Lamp has the Great Advantage of spreading its Light, equal to two Moulded or Wax Candles, and it exceeds in Form and Use all other Lamps, by removing the Shade of the Vessel containing the Oil, and in Economy will be found preferable to Candles.

To dress the Lamp with Oil & Cotton unscrew the top of the Candle, & to raise the Oil turn the Candle round

Manufactured by

GAINSFORD & Co.

great care is requisite to keep them continually ventilated with perpetual currents of fesh air, to expel the damps and other noxious exhalations, and supply the miners with a sufficiency of that vital fluid. In the deserted works, large quantities of these damps are frequently collected, and often remain for a long time without doing any mischief; but when, by some accident, they are set on fire, they produce dreadful and destructive explosions, and burst out of the pits with great impetuosity, like the firy eruptons from burning mountains. The coal in these mines hath several times been set on fire by the fulminating damp, and continued burning many months until large streams of water were conducted into the mines, and suffered to fill those parts where the coal was on fire. Several collieries have been entirely destroyed by such fires: of these there are instances near Newcastle, and in other parts of England, and in the shire of Fife, in Scotland; in some of which places the fire has continued burning for ages. To prevent as much as possible the collieries from being filled with these pernicious damps, it has been found necessary to search for those crevices in the coal whence they issue, and they confine them within a narrow space, from which they are afterwards conducted through long tubes into the open air,* where, being set on fire, they consume in perpetual flames, as they continually arise out of the earth. The late Mr. Spedding, who was the great engineer of those works, having observed that the fulminating damp could only be kindled by flame, and was not liable to be set on fire by red hot iron, nor by the sparks produced by the collision of flint and steel, invented a machine, in which, while a steel wheel is turned round with very rapid motion, flints are applied to it, and by the abundance of fiery sparks

* We read of a combustible ground of this kind, near Baku, in Persia, where the followers of Zoroaster *perform their devotions!* The carburetted hydrogen gas that arises from the ground is so abundant, that the *priests* have conducted it by hollow canes into one of their temples, where it burns continually, and looked upon to be "The sacred flame of universal fire!"

(Parkes's Chem. Cat. 3d edition, page 204.)

emitted, the miners are enabled to carry on their work in places where the flame of a lamp or candle would occasion dreadful explosions. Without some invention of this sort, the working of these mines would long ago have been impracticable, so greatly are they annoyed by these inflammable damps.

An Account of Ships and their Cargoes arrived at the Port of Liverpool, since our last.

From Africa.

The Fame, Flinn, 167 Elephant's Teeth, 911 cakes Bees Wax, 3500 Hides.

West Indies.

Glenmore, J. Goulding, from Surinam, 591 hdds. Sugar, 206 bags and 30 casks Coffee, 214 bales Cotton.—The Ainsley, Brown, from Tortola, 92 hhds. Sugar, 15 tierces and 32 casks Sugar, 140 serons Cotton, and 253 bags, 87 casks and 53 barrels Coffee.—The Three Brothers, Mason, from St. Croix, 190 hhds. Sugar, 56 barrels do. 34 pipes Rum, 113 serons Cotton, 30 tons Lignum Vitæ, and 1 box Tortoise Shell.—The Lord Collingwood, C. Martin, from St. Thomas's, 20 tierces Sugar, 175 bales Cotton, 54 casks Cocoa, and 60 punch. Rum.—The Neptune, Wilson, from St. Thomas's, 818 bags and 37 tierces Coffee, 3 tons Fustic, 725 Hides, 70 bags Cotton, 251 hhds. Sugar, 20 punch. Rum, 819 serons Cotton.—Diamant, Langlois, from Guadaloupe, a capture, 294 hhds. 135 barrels and 127 tierces Sugar, 24 barrels and 74 bags Coffee.—The Mary, Mare, from Demerara, 137 pun. Rum, 341 hhds. Sugar, 612 bales Cotton, 94 bags Coffee, and 9 casks do.—The Tram, Keyzer, from Barbadoes, 132 hhds. 150 tierces and 48 barrels Sugar, 300 bales and 342 serons Cotton, 25 casks Indigo, 925 Hides, 34 bags Coffee.—Duke of Kent, Dougal, from Demerara, 530 bales Cotton, 310 hhds. Sugar, 250 bags and 6 casks Coffee.—Thomas, W. Blew, from Jamaica, 9 punch. Rum, 130 serons Cotton, 367 casks and 124 bags Coffee, 6 serons Bark, 20 casks and 137 bags Pimento, 70 barrels Pimento, 2 casks Castor Oil, 25 tons Fustic.—The Saral, T. Collingwood, from Barbadoes. 140,000lbs. Gum, 62 bales and 55 serons Cotton.—The Abram, Wilson, 98 bales, 1049 serons and 23 packets Cotton, 255 hhds. and 63 barrels Sugar, 155 puncheons Rum, and

235 Hides.—Fairfield, J. Ritson, 254 hhds. 22 tierces and 80 barrels Sugar, 24 puncheons Rum, 169 serons Indigo, 723 bags, 25 barrels and 27 casks Coffee, and 100 bales Cotton.—Augusta, Hutchinson, 7 tierces and 105 barrels Sugar, 101 punch. Rum, and 1046 serons Cotton.—The Thomas, W. Blew, 2 casks Castor Oil, 357 casks and 124 bags Coffee, 152 bags and 92 barrels Pimento, 9 punch. and 1 hhd. Rum, 128 bales Cotton, 30 ton Fustic, and 6 barrels of Bark.

Brasils.

The Chilham Castle, Mossop, 445 serons Tallow, 102 cases Sugar, 100 bags and 1274 serons Cotton, 32,096 Hides, and 160 bags Rice.—The Mayflower, J. Hughes, 228 bags Cotton, 281 bags Rice, and 24 Hides.—The Lascelles, J. Reynolds, from Rio de Janeiro, 23 casks Indigo, 12,000 Hides, 511 bags Cotton, 57 serons Tallow, and 27 chests Sugar.—The St. Augusta, 500 bags Cotton.—The Rein Deer, Reed, 1233 bags Cotton, 24 chests Sugar, 35 bags Rice, 432 pieces Fustic, and 646 Hides.

America.

The Dolly, J. Williams, 302 bags Cotton, and Timber.—The Anne, A. Curry, sundry Timber, and 40 bags Cotton.—The Endeavour, J. Fox, from East Florida, 629 bales Cotton.—The John, J. Wrek, from Savannah, 932 bags Cotton, 100 logs Timber.—The Cotton Planter, Bamp, with 527 bales Cotton.—The Frank, Abbott, 779 bags Cotton Wool.—Grinder, S. Hall, 489 barrels Turpentine, 214 Tar, and 8400 Cypres Shingles.—The Sylpt, J. James, 147 bales Cotton, and 4 hhds. Tobacco.—The Dolly, J. Williams, 802 bags Cotton, and sundry Timber.—Georgia, B. Tanner, 266 bales Cotton.—The Enterprize, Marnell, 125 hhds. Tobacco, 243 barrels Tar.—The Dido, W. Cook, 938 bales Cotton.—The Endeavour, Fox, 690 bags Cotton.—The Henry, W. Jenkins, 150 casks and 91 half casks Rice, and 676 bales Cotton.—The Milton, Squires, 370 bags Cotton, and 170 casks Rice.—The Adventure, 178 logs Mahogany, and 45 tons Logwood.

Tenceriffe.

The Nymph, J. Barrow, 90 pipes and 35 hhds. Wine.

Azores.

The Ellen, J. Drake, 1500 bushels Wheat, and 20 bags Cotton.

Mediterranean.

The Thomas, Archibald, from Malta, 1000 kegs Anchovies, 218 casks Currants, 237 bales Cotton, 300 boxes Sugar, and 5000 Lamb and Goat Skins.—Mercury, Brown, from Palermo, 50 tons Brimstone, and 1527 bags Shumac.—The Albion, Boardman, from Smyrna, 41 butts, 400

barrels and 40 drums Raisins, 457 boxes and drums Figs, 34 bales Cotton Wool, 2 bales Silk, 6 bales Carpets, and 6 Cotton Yarn.—The Ontaria, D. Nye, 165 tons Valonia, 12 tons Emery Stones, 100 bags Nuts, and 212 Shumac.—The Caledonia, Kennedy, 140 bales Cotton Wool, 112 butts Currants, 100 boxes Figs, 12 boxes Oranges, 12 barrels Raisins and 5 tons Fustic.—The Venus, M'Master, 182 butts Currants, 362 bales Cotton, 26 casks Rice, 20 bales Sponge, and 4 cases Oranges.—The Hope, C. Orchard, 40 pipes Olive Oil, 15 hhds. Argol, 79 bags Shumac, 20 barrels Anchovies, 80 tons and 95 bags Linseed, 25 tons Valonia, and 4 tons Cork.—The Addington, Ritchie, 60 tons Brimstone, 3 tons Cork, 183 casks Currants, 360 boxes Figs, 12 boxes Oranges, 138 bales Cotton, 50 tons Valonia, 400 bags Shumac, and 39 drums Tobacco.—The Dorset, R. Stroud, 100 bales Cotton, 170 chests Figs, 40 barrels Raisins, 12 casks Currants, 2 casks Juniper Berries, 113 casks Oil, 200 bags Shumac.—The Lucy, P. Coffee, 131 bags Rice, 2175 barrels Raisins, and 1 ton Cork.—The Palafox, W. Edwards, 590 bags Flaxseed, 1 ton Cork, and 3 boxes of Lemons.—The Autumn, Tucker, from Malta, 210 bales Cotton, 164 barrels, 2 drums Raisins, 90 boxes Figs.—The Metis, Cunnigham, 20 pipes Olive Oil, 45 pipes Lemon Juice, 6 butts Currants, 54 boxes Lemons, 50 do. Oranges, 654 bags Linseed, 430 bags Shumac, 3 bags Rags, and 2 tons Cork.—The William & James, Hughes, 211 casks Currants, 258 bales Cotton, and 8 tons Fustic.

Portugal.

The Blagdon, White, 236 pipes and 20 hhds. Wine.—The Batchelor, J. Baker, 390 bales Cotton, 291 Hides, and 15 half chests Oranges.—The Industry, M. Smith, 19 pipes and 4 hhds. Wine, 104 bags Shumac, 3 casks Madder, 45 bags Gum, and 1 ton of Cork.—The Placentia, T. Doyle, 2 frails Figs, 223 pipes Wine, and 7 tons Cork.—The Gosport, T. Ford, 212 pipes and 23 hhds. Wine, 7 tons Cork, and 20 frails Figs.—Concord, R. Fieldford, 500 chests Lemons and Oranges.

Newfoundland.

The Success, Cumming, 130 barrels Salted Fish, 1540 Codfish, Hides, Whale Oil, and Timber.—The Jane, M'Kenzie, 6035 Codfish.—The Success, Cummings, 31 firkins Caplin, 46 quintals Codfish, 77 Maple Boards; and The Lady Ann, J. Denny, 2734 quintals Codfish, 69 casks Oil, and 50 tierces of Salmon.

From Bermudas.

The Bell, G. Nichols, 1000 barrels Turpentine, and 9700 Staves.

Sweden.

The Thetis, H. Parker, 1062 bars Iron, 402 barrels Rock Moss, and

540 Fir Balks.—The Tom, J. Roberts, 1698 bars Iron, 890 Fir Balks, 22 barrels Rock Moss, and sundry Spars and Masts.

Madeira.

The Henry, Dunker, 94 pipes and 4 casks Wine, 14 cwt. Sassafras, and 30 bags Orchella Weed.

Spain.

The Helen, J. Gillies, 210 bales Barilla, 400 boxes Raisins, 3 frails Figs.—The Swan, Cunningham, 97 hhds. Wine, 17 hhds. Tobacco, 93 bales Barilla, 60 kegs Olives, and 20 bags Almonds.—The Race Horse, Algar, 113 bales Barilla, 36 bales Anniseeds, 1583 baskets, 179 boxes Raisins, 550 bags Nuts, 4 casks and 126 bales Almonds.

Sicilly.

The Sally Ann, S. Glover, 50 bales Cotton Wool, 560 casks and 2000 bushels Flaxseed, 20 casks Lemon Juice, 16 casks Currants, 19 drums Raisins, 133 boxes Oranges, 448 Lemons, 586 bags Shumac, 277 bags Nutts, 1 cask Linseed Oil, 4 hhds. Wine, 2 boxes Olive Oil, and 1 pipe Wine.

And during the last week, we observe no less than 70 arrivals of vessels, from different Ports of Ireland, laded with corn and provisions.

Average Price of Corn, per quarter, for the last Six Weeks, as published according to Act of Parliament, in the London Gazette, 18 April, 1809.

Barley	£2	5	8	Wheat	£4	12	1
Beans	2	17	8	Rape Seed	5	5	2
Peas	3	1	9	Oatmeal, per Boll	1	9	0
Rye	3	1	10	Oats, per Qr.	1	18	11

T. SHELTON, Clerk of the Peace.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

Domestic Affairs.

IN the Upper House of Parliament, the last month has presented but little that requires a special notice in the brief sketch to which the limits of this article are necessarily confined. A vote of thanks has there been unanimously passed to Generals Beckwith, Prevost, &c. &c. and the officers and men under their command, for their gallant services in the capture of the island of Martinique (the *whole* of which is now in our possession by the surrender of fort Bourbon, together

with a vast quantity of military stores); and also to Sir A. Cochrane, commodore Cockburn, and the naval officers and seamen under their command, who had so bravely and zealously contributed their services towards the same. In the House of Commons, Lord Folkestone on the 17th April proposed a motion, (grounded on the evidence which came before the House on the recent enquiry into the conduct of H. R. H the Duke of York)—"That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the existence of *all* corrupt practices in *any* department of the State, or into any agreement, negociation, or bargain, either direct or indirect, for the sale of places, and also into any corrupt practices, as to the sale of commissions in the army, and the raising of men for levies—and that the said Committee do report their opinion, with observations thereon—and also, that they have power to report the minutes of evidence taken before them, from time to time, to the House."

On the House dividing, there appeared a majority of 148 against his Lordship's motion, which was supported only by 30 members; the total number present being 178. Various motions have also been made for the production of papers connected with the late expeditions to Spain and Portugal; and several acts have passed through the different stages. Of the most prominent of these—viz. the Bill for amending the Law of Bankrupts. We shall present an early notice as soon as it shall have received the royal assent.

We have much pleasure in stating that the disputes between the Legislative Assembly, and the commander of the forces at Jamaica, are adjusted; it is said, General Carmichael is to be recalled; and the right of the assembly to investigate the point in dispute allowed. The Duke of Manchester to retain the government of the island.

A most brilliant attack has been made on the French squadron which for some time past has been lying in the Basque Roads, ready to sail the first opportunity. This was effected by the judicious arrangement of the fire vessels and rocket boats under Lord Cochrane's command. After an action close under the batteries of the isle of Aix, four line of battle ships were destroyed at their anchorage, several others that drove ashore on the coast have been completely disabled, while two others which had run aground in the river Charente, have bilged and sunk. Thus has the enemy lost *ten* ships of war by this memorable exploit!

Foreign Affairs.

America.—Since our last, intelligence has been brought of the passing of the Non-Intercourse act; by this all ships, whether English or French,

which may enter American ports after the 25th May next, will be subjected to seizure and confiscation: but whether this law of congress will *really* take effect from that date, cannot yet be conjectured.

War at length has been declared against the ambitious sovereign of France by the Emperor of *Austria;* in whose name the Archduke Charles has issued the following very spirited

PROCLAMATION TO THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

"The protection of our Country calls us to new exploits. As long as it was possible to preserve peace by means of sacrifices, and as long as these sacrifices were consistent with the honour of the throne, with the security of the state, and with the welfare of the people, the heart of our bountiful Sovereign suppressed every painful feeling in silence; but when all endeavours to preserve happy independence from the insatiable ambition of a foreign conqueror prove fruitless, when nations are falling around us, and when lawful Sovereigns are torn from the hearts of their subjects—when, in fine, the danger of universal subjugation threatens even the happy States of Austria, and their peaceable fortunate inhabitants; then does our Country demand its deliverance from us, and we stand forth in its defence.

"On you, my dear Brother Soldiers, are fixed the eyes of the Universe, and of all those who feel for national honours and national prosperity. You shall not share the disgrace of becoming the Tools of Oppression. You shall not carry on the endless wars of ambition under distant climes. Your blood shall never flow for foreign fleets and foreign covetousness; not on you shall the curse alight to annihilate innocent nations; and over the bodies of the slaughtered defenders of their country to pave the way for a foreigner to the usurped throne. A happier lot awaits you; the liberty of Europe has taken refuge under our banners. Your victories will loose its fetters, and your brothers in Germany, yet in the ranks of the enemy, long for their deliverance. You are engaged in a just cause, otherwise I should not appear at your head.

"On the fields of Ulm and Marengo, whereof the enemy so often remind us with ostentatious pride, on these fields will we renew the glorious deeds of Wurtzburgh and Ostrach, of Liptengen (Stockach), and Zurich, of Verona, of the Trebbia and Novi. We will conquer a lasting peace for our Country; but the great aim is not to be attained without great virtues. Unconditional subordination, strict discipline, persevering courage, and unshaken steadiness in danger, are the companions of true fortitude. Only a union of will, and a joint co-operation of the whole, lead to victory.

"My Sovereign and Brother has invested me with extensive powers to reward and to punish. I will be every where in the middle of you, and you shall receive the first thanks of your country from your General on the field of battle. The patriotism of many of the Austrian Nobility has anticipated your wants: this is a pledge in the fullest measure, of the public gratitude: but punishment shall also, with inflexible rigour, fall on every breach of duty: merit shall meet with reward, and offence with animadversion, without distinction of person, or rank; branded with disgrace shall the worthless person be cast out to whom life is dearer than his and our honour.——Adorned with the marks of public esteem, will I present to our Sovereign, to the world, those brave men who have deserved well of their country, and whose names I will ever carry in my heart.

"There remains one consideration, which I must put you in mind of: the Soldier is only formidable to the enemy in arms; civil virtues must not be strangers to him: out of the field of battle, towards the unarmed citizens and peasants, he is moderate, compassionate, and humane: he knows the evils of war, and strives to lighten them. I will punish every wanton excess with so much greater severity, as it is not the intention of our Monarch to oppress neighbouring countries, but to deliver them from their oppressors, and to form with their princes a powerful bond in order to bring about a lasting peace, and to maintain the general welfare and security. Soon will foreign troops in strict union with us, attack the common enemy. Then, brave companions in arms! honour and support them as your brothers: not vain-glorious high words, but manly deeds, do honour to the warrior; by intrepidity before the enemy you must shew yourselves to be the first soldiers.

"Thus then shall I one day lead you back to your own country, followed by the respect of the enemy, and by the gratitude of Foreign Nations, after having secured by your arms an honourable peace, when the satisfaction of our Monarch, the approbation of the world, the rewards of valour, the blessings of your Fellow-Citizens, and the consciousness of deserved repose await you."

It is understood that hostilities have actually commenced between the Austrian Government and Bavaria, which country the Archduke's army has entered, and its vassal king has fled before him from Munich to Dettingen. The military preparations of the conflicting parties are very great, and Bonaparte, accompanied by his best generals, has left Paris, to take the command of his army. An Austrian officer, charged with an important message to the British Government has arrived in London.

A diversion in favour of Austria on the side of Italy, is expected. Letters from Palermo, state, that 30,000 Sicilians, with the British in that Island under Sir J. Stewart, are ready to make a descent in Naples.

No news of importance have been received from Sweden, nor in fact can any thing decisive be expected until the meeting of the Diet takes place in May. In the mean time the government and people manifest a disposition to be friendly to this country; but Alexander is said to have declared his determination, never to make peace with Sweden, till she shuts her ports against England. This, indeed, we might have expected, from a revolution effected by his intrigues. Prussia and Denmark are silent on Swedish affairs, and both, perhaps, little pleased with the proceedings against the King, as both may be similarly treated. To the latter, the sovereignty of Sweden has been offered. In Germany, Bonaparte is making every preparation for the war against Austria, which he has delayed, in order to collect his forces, and the Emperor to show his patience, and conciliate Russia.

From Spain, the French and Spanish accounts are so contradictory and extravagant, that it is difficult to ascertain the truth. The former say, that the insurgents have vanished like chaff before the wind, and that their victorious armies are at Seville and Lisbon; the latter acknowledge some checks, but ascribe them to treachery, while they assert that the whole population is again rising in a mass, that all Galicia is embodied, that Corunna and Ferrol are blockaded, (Vigo, we know, has surrendered), and that Romana has four times defeated Soult, and penetrated to the Asturias. Soult, indeed, however defeated, has taken Oporto, which surrendered with little opposition, although much boasting was displayed. Lisbon is safely defended by the English: and we have every reason to believe, that Sir Arthur Wellesley will arrive in time to expel the French from Portugal. In fact from the Portuguese papers just received we learn, that General Hill's division, consisting of 5,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, debarked at Lisbon on the 4th of April. The enemy has experienced several checks in Portugal; he lost Chaves with 1,500 men, and Fort St. James, with 749 men, 12 pieces of artillery, 80 horses, and immense plunder. The recapture of Oporto is daily expected. Marshal Beresford has issued a proclamation to the Portuguese, declaring that the want of discipline and insubordination occasioned the loss of Oporto, but praise the bravery of the men and of General Silvira.

Before we conclude our notice for this Month respecting Spain and Portugal, it may gratify our readers to have an account of the number of troops and amount of stores, &c. embarked in aid of the gallant patriots

of those two countries. From the official accounts which have been presented, the total number of troops that embarked for service in Spain and Portugal, in the year 1808, were found to be as follows:

Embarked.	Returned or remaining on service.	Deficiency.
Field Officers....137	 131	 6
Captains.....404	 390	 14
Subalterns....1,158	 1,109	 49
Staff 273	 259	 14
Serjeants 2,234	 2,133	 101
Drummers 960	 871	 89
Rank & File 40,616	 34,147	 6,469

The stores shipped by the Store-keeper General for the use of the British forces serving in Spain and Portugal, according to official returns, were:—Camp equipage for 10,000 cavalry; ditto for 48,000 infantry; Purveyor's stores for 21,000 men for twelve months; ditto for 35,000 for six months,—extra sets of bedding, 500; flannel waistcoats, 50,000; pairs of shoes, 34,884; pairs of boots, soles and heels, 4000; shoes, ditto, 8000; sets of accoutrements, 4,700; extra pack-saddles and bridles, 100; provision marquees, 3.

The money sent from this country to Spain and Portugal, from the 1st of May, 1808, amounted, according to an account laid before the House of Commons, to 2,896,050l. 12s. 9d. The money obtained by the negotiation of bills made payable in this country for the use of the inhabitants of Spain and Portugal, amounts to 220,434l. 14s. 3d. and the total of the money lost or taken by the enemy during the campaign, is 77,950l. The medicines supplied to the troops are estimated at 11,000l. exclusive of some instruments.

According to an account laid before the House of Commons, the transports employed for the transportation of the army, stores, &c. to Portugal and Spain, in the year 1808, amounted to 803, tonnage 194,670 —expence 1,292,783l.

Russia.—Towards the close of the last month, reports were in circulation, that a Revolution had taken place in this country,—that the Emperor Alexander was dethroned,—and that the Nobles had demanded a peace with England. But no authenticity whatever can as yet be attached to these statements.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Foreign Retrospect.

Holland.—The Legislature of Holland at length begin to find that they cannot exist without traffic, and have now turned their thoughts to softening the former rigorous decrees with respect to the entrance of

trading vessels in their ports, and the following changes have taken place in their commercial regulation.

From the 1st April, 1809, the following are the goods which are permitted to be exported and imported to and from allied or neutral states, either in Dutch vessels or those of allied and neutral powers, to and from the harbours of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dort, Groningen, Embden, Harlingen, Veere, Zerikzee, Delft, and Brouwershaven.

Exports.

Beans	Hides dried	Playing cards
Brandy	Iron manufactured	Quills
Bricks	Leather	Rushes
Books	Linen	Silk manufactured
Butter	Linseed	Sach-saturni
Cambrics	Madder	Starch
Cheese	Mill stones	Tiles
Copper manufactured	Oak bark	Thread
Clocks	Oats	Thread tape
Clover & garden seed	Oils of seeds	Tobacco
Eels	Pottery	Tarras
Flower roots	Powder blue	Turf
Fruits	Peas	Vinegar
Geneva	Paper	Watches
Gauzes	Perfumery	White lead
Glue	Plants	Wine
Hoops	Pipes	Wood manufactured

Imports.

Ashes pot	Iron	Stock-fish
Candles	Leather unmanufd.	Soda
Copper	Lead	Tar
Corn	Linseed	Tallow
Fish oil	Mercury	Tobacco
Isinglass	Matts	Timber
Hareskins	Pitch	Wax
Hemp	Russia skins	Wool
Hemp-seed	Rape seed	Wine
Hides in the rough		

This change in the mercantile system of Holland cannot fail materially to affect the intercourse which has for some time subsisted between us and that country; still however, that this new regulation has opened a door to a further connexion. Our Government is as yet undetermined

what course to pursue; and we observe that no licences, on any terms, have as yet been granted to trade with Holland, although the London Dutch merchants are willing to make any offers with respect to the tonnage of British Manufactures and Colonial produce they would guarantee to take out, provided they could be permitted to import certain articles allowed by the Dutch. It is easily observed, that nearly the whole of the enumerated articles in the Dutch List of Exportations, are such as they can readily spare; and those they admit, are such as they are actually in want of: yet some of the articles on the former list, are much wanted in this country, and by denying their entrance we deny ourselves. However, the policy of this measure, not permitting articles to be imported, such as Cheese, Butter, certain Seeds, particularly Linseed, Madder, Pease, &c. we will not pretend to dispute; but are fearful that many trading regulations of this country have too great a view to the encrease of the *revenue* only, or certainly Cheese and Butter would not be excluded, neither would French Brandies and Cambrics have formerly been permitted:—however, we understand that something will shortly be done, and we hope to open a considerable traffic for the benefit of Commerce, as the ingenuity of the British traders are every where on the alert, with the assistance of *Mynheer*, to thwart the Anti-commercial decrees of the King of Holland's *Master*.

France.—Buonaparte seems to be inclined to relax the rigour of his Commercial restrictions in favour of America; the indication of this disposition at the present moment, may be intended to meet the charges expected to be adopted by the American government, respecting their Commercial restrictions with France and Great Britain, and to prepossess them in favour of the former power. He has therefore issued two Decrees, releasing, under certain conditions, the American ships that were under seizure in his ports in consequence of the embargo. The benefit of these decrees has, we believe, been also extended to the American ships at Hamburgh; for, by a Gentleman lately arrived from that port we are informed, that the American Consul there had obtained leave for American ships to depart in ballast, and hopes were entertained, that they would also be permitted to load German goods for the United States.

From Bourdeaux we learn, that the inhabitants of the district of the Garonne are greatly impoverished by the destruction of their commerce; that all articles of luxury are at an enormous price; but that grain, and all the immediate necessaries of life are in great abundance.

America.—We learn from Liverpool that the American Legislative

body has ultimately rejected the bill for repealing the embargo laws. This information has caused a rise of course in all articles of American produce. The following is a copy of Mr. Galatin's Instructions to the Collectors of American Ports, on the subject of the New Intercourse Act.

" I herewith transmit a printed copy of an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

" The provisions of the 1st and 2d sections extend to public ships and vessels of France; the regulation already in force in relation to public vessels of Great Britain.

" The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, sections take effect after the 15th day of this month, after which day vessels owned by Citizens may be cleared for any foreign port or place, other than those excepted by the 12th section, on giving bond in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, and in other respects complying with the requisites of the 2d section of the act of the 9th of January last. It follows, that the provision in the last mentioned sections, requiring bond in six times the value of the vessel and cargo is repealed from and after the 15th of this month.

" The laws to remain in full force in relation to vessels owned by foreigners, and in addition thereto bond in four times the value of the vessels and cargo must be required from such vessels, whether they sail in ballast, or with the cargo which they had brought in, that they shall not proceed to forbidden ports, &c. in the form prescribed by the 13th section; not even English vessels can after that day be cleared for the dominions of England, or French vessels for the dominions of France. Packets and other vessels excepted, under the 1st section of the act, may, however, be permitted to proceed. No foreign vessel whatever and wherever bound, can take any cargo on board.

" The coasting trade is, by the 14th section, released from every impediment laid by the embargo laws, such provisions excepted, as are contained in the 15th section. All instructions, therefore, on that subject, are revoked; and particularly those prohibiting re-shipment. Detentions are still however authorised in cases where there is sufficient cause to apprehend that an evasion of the law is intended, and the provisions applicable to districts adjacent to foreign territories remain in force. But you are authorised to grant permission to proceed to New Orleans, unless you have reason to believe that there is an intention to evade or violate the law, in which case you will refer the applicant to this department.

" Every country nominally enjoying an independent form of government (other than Great Britain and France, and not in the actual possession of either Great Britain or France) is open by the law, and particularly Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and their colonies. But you will suspend, until the question has been investigated, granting clearances for any part of the island of St. Domingo, or of the kingdom of Italy. Colonies conquered by and in the possession of Great Britain or France are prohibited.

" I am respectfully, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) ALBERT GALLATIN.

" The Collector of Customs of the District of Philadelphia."

Austria.—Specie has become so extremely scarce in consequence of the approaching war, that a ducat in gold has been eagerly bought at 13 florins in bank notes. When paper is at par the value of a ducat is four florins and a half.

British colonies in America.—The following is a copy of a letter lately received from Quebec. " We have much pleasure in stating that the exports of these provinces this season have exceeded any former period, and the great exertions which are now making preparatory to the next season, cannot fail to keep them up to the same extent. The American embargo has been highly beneficial to the British North American provinces; it has afforded them the opportunity of proving that with the mother country they are competent to the supply of the British West India Islands. It will induce our shipwrights to return to these provinces, which will enable us to resume ship building, which has been so long depressed here. Many of our fishermen and seamen who had emigrated have already come back. The citizens of the United States have for many years supplied us principally with articles of general consumption, which they smuggled into the provinces; but they will now be excluded.

Denmark.—The Danes who have so long held up their heads amidst the calamities of war, in bravado to the English, now begin to feel all the dire effects thereof. The Danish bank notes lose upwards of 60 per cent. for ready money.

Domestic Retrospect.

We have again to observe that most of the articles which have so suddenly and unprecedently rose in this country through speculation, are still looking down, and the many arrivals of cotton at the different ports, causes the market to be very dull.

Sugars and coffee, which the trade were willing to hold out as a rising

article, particularly the former, from the bill prohibiting the distillation from corn, are rather inclined, if any alteration, to be somewhat lower, from the acquisition of Martinique; this valuable colonial acquisition to Great Britain, will still farther distress our antagonist, and cause those articles (if procurable at any rate) to be farther advanced in price to their unfortunate consumers on the Continent; and *Monsieur* will now have neither *caffé* or *sucre*.

The various produce of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Russia, and Prussia, which forms an article of demand in this country, and are at present at exorbitant prices, must ultimately not only be much lower but if we may judge at all from the hundreds, if not thousands, of trading licences granted by our government for the import of cargoes of permitted goods from the various ports in those countries to Great Britain, under neutral and even enemies flags, tend shortly to cause even a glut in the British article; but much do we suspect, that all is not bright that glitters, and that one qr. of those cargoes sailing under the British protection, will never find their way into a British port, unless brought in by the vigilance of the British cruizers. The peace lately concluded with Turkey will prove of the highest importance to our mercantile interest, as a considerable quantity of our manufactures will be exported thither, and our importations thence of cottons, called smyrnas and salonicas for making the coarser kind of calicoes, will come into our market on reasonable terms, compared with the present high prices of those articles, and the goods in demand for exportation will enliven the manufactures of Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and Manchester.

Agricultural Report.

The wheat crops of both the late and early sowings have come on well since our last, and at present cover over the surface of the ground, and do not appear to have at all suffered from the wet; and provided the late frosts are not of too long a continuance, will receive no harm therefrom, although the farmers are never wanting of a pretext to cry out against the appearance of the crops; as it is well known, that wheat is a very hardy plant, and even requires this seasonable weather to check its growth till the month of May. Hemp has been sown to a large extent in the fen counties, and promises very fair; the hop plantations are also in fair condition, and push their bines strongly to the pole. Horses of all kinds are much dearer than two months since, particularly those fit to remount our light cavalry, which are eagerly bought up by government.

THE MARINE LIST.

THE homeward bound Oporto fleet was spoken with 2d instant, in lat. 44. 24. long. 11.

The Nelly and Ann, Cline, fron Gibraltar to London, is taken and carried into Boulogne.

The Elizabeth, Webb, was captured 7th instant, and carried into Rotterdam.

The Industry, from Plymouth to London, was captured 12th February, by L'Oiseau privateer. —— The Margaret, Key, from Mogadore to London, is captured by the Grand Duke of Berg and Alexandrine privateers.—and the Volunteer, ——, from Cork to London, is captured, and all carried in Calais.

The sloop Phœnix is taken and carried into Cherbourg.

The Hannibal and the Priscilla, from Newfoundland to Lisbon, were captured and sunk in December, by Le Colebre French corvette.

The German packet, Foster, from Rio Janeiro, was captured 1st instant, off the Western Islands, by the French privateer Admiral Martyn, of 14 guns and 110 men, out 12 days from Bourdeaux.

The Becune French schooner privateer, of 3 guns and 38 men, was captured 26th October, by the Ferrett SW. She had been out ten days from Martinique, and made no capture.

The James, Pemberton, from Bahamas to Liverpool, is supposed to have been captured about August last, and carried into France.

The Nordestern, Took, from Norden, was captured by a French privateer 4th instant, and carried into Westerchilling.

The Active, Gourlay, from Clyde, which was reported to be captured, is arrived at Croix.

The Vanguard, ——, from Trinidad to London, is taken by the Ambuscade French Privateer, after an action of an hour and a half, and carried into Dunkirk. —The Vanguard had previously captured a French privateer, and beat off two others.

The Sicily, (Suppose Cæcilia,) British vessel, valued at 50,000 sequins, is taken by the French at the entrance of the Ganges.

The St. Antonio e Aventura, ——, from Bristol to Lisbon, put into L'Orient in distress, and is taken possession of.

The Spring, Swaine, from Helgoland to London, was on shore near Blakeney, 14th, and nearly half full of Water.—Part of the Cargo thrown overboard.

The Swan, ——, from Cadiz to Liverpool, is put back to Cadiz with loss of foretopmast and an anchor and cable, after being out five days.

The Lascelles, Reynolds, from Rio Janeiro to Liverpool, parted from the Surveillante frigate, in the Chops of the Channel. The Hero of the Nile, Postgate, parted on the 7th instant.

The Twee Gebroeders, Otto; and the Jong Jacob, from Altona, laden with Flour, were sent into Yarmouth on Monday, by the Pincher GB.

The Jeune Emma French schooner, arrived at Dover on Sunday, prize to the Cherokee SW. She was cut out from under the batteries at Dunkirk.

The General Lauriston French brig, from Nantz to the Isles of France, prize to the Hero MW.—The Bonne Mere, French ketch, from Brest, prize to the Mercurius SW. arrived at Plymouth on Monday.

The Lion privateer of Guernsey, has captured and sent to that island a French schooner, from Gaudaloupe.

A ship's boat, marked "Hope of London, Joseph Johnson, master," has been picked up near Liverpool.

The Topaze French frigate, of 40 guns and 360 men, from Brest, was captured on the 22d January at anchor at Point Noire, Gaudaloupe, by the Cleopatra frigate and Hazard sloop of war, after an action of 45 minutes.—The Topaze had 10 men killed and 19 wounded; the Cleopatra two killed and one wounded.

The French brigs Napoleon and Josephine, from Bayonne to Martinique, with wine, flour, &c. were captured in January off Martinique by the Wolverine and Dominica sloops of war, and carried into Barbadoes.

The Tyson, Kneale, from Liverpool to Barbadoes and Jamaica, is captured by the Renommeene French privateer, and carried into Gaudaloupe.

The vessels which sailed from Portsmouth 15th December, bound to Demerara, Berbice, and Surinam, parted from the Gloire frigate 10th January, under convoy of the Surinam SW which had arrived at Barbadoes 26th, after seeing them to their destinations.

The Berwick, Griffiths, from London to Barbadoes, parted from the fleet 18th December (three days after sailing from Portsmouth) and had not arrived, nor any account been received of her at Barbadoes on 30th ult.

The Farnley, Harrison, from Malta, is put into Syracuse, having lost her foremast and bowsprit.

His Majesty's brig Morne Fortunee upset in a squall off Martinique 9th January.—Only the Clerk and 18 seamen saved.

The Proserpine frigate is taken by the Penelope and Pallincure French frigates, after an action of three-quarters of an hour, and carried into Toulon.—The Proserpine had eleven men killed and fifteen wounded.

The Hiram, Fegu, from St. Ube's to Cork; the Albion, Botley, from Newfoundland to Pool, were captured and burnt on 12th & 13th November by the Venus French frigate.—She captured on 28th December the Paz e Triunfo, from Lisbon to the Brazils, which she gave up to the crews.—The Paz e Triunfo arrived at Barbadoes 23d January in a very leaky state, and is condemned.

The Spanish schooner Victim, ——, from Havanah to Cadiz, was captured 4th December by the Venus French frigate, and it is supposed foundered the next day.

The Salsette frigate, supposed to be lost in the Baltic, arrived at Carlscrona 8th instant, after being nine weeks in the ice.

The Blanche, from Halifax, was totally dismasted in a gale on 12th December, and arrived at Barbadoes 10th January.

The Sally, Kennedy, *from* Shelburn to Barbadoes, foundered off Barbadoes 17th Jan.—Crew saved.

The Imperieuse frigate is arrived from the Mediterranean;—spoke the outward-bound Portugal and Mediterranean fleets on the 8th instant off Cape Finistere.

The Nancy lugger, arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday, was cut out of St. Sebastian's, with four others, by the boats of the Arethusa and Resistance frigates.

The Irlam, arrived at Liverpool, has captured a French brig, from Guadaloupe, with 300 hhds. of sugar. Parted from her 17th instant.

The Betsey, Lacheur, from Jersey to Tobago, was captured the 29th December by a French privateer,—retaken the 5th January by the Forester SW and carried to Barbadoes.

The Phœnix, ——, from Liverpool to the Brazils, was captured and burnt in December by the Topaze French frigate.

The Marie Danish sloop, prize to the Mars man of war, arrived at Leith the 15th instant.

The Alexander, of and for Aberdeen, Machay, sailed from the Bay of Fundy the end of October, and has not since been heard of.

The Mary, Mares, arrived at Liverpool, sailed from Demerara 7th ult. in company with the Commerce and Belle Isle. The former parted on the 9th, and the latter to the northward of Tortola.

The Batavia, ——, from Rochelle to New York, was detained by the Cormorant SW; afterward taken possession of by the crew; again detained by the Irlam, arrived at Liverpool, and sent for Barbadoes.

The Pincher GB has taken a small Danish privateer, about 20 miles from Heligoland, and carried her into that island.

The Hayti, Groves, of and for Bristol, from Hayti, was captured 4th instant by a French privateer, retaken by the Diana frigate, and arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday.

The Danish brig Haabet, from L'Orient to Norway, laden with cyder and wheat, arrived at Falmouth 20th, prize to the Humber AS.

The Tonanto, Scarpato, from Sicilly to London, arrived at Scilly in January, from whence she sailed 24th of that month, and has not since been heard of.

The Dragon, Ayres, from Hayti and Barbadoes to Liverpool, is totally lost on the coast of Florida.

The Waterman, Watson, from London to Gothenburg, sailed from the Nore with a fleet 22d November last; parted on the 1st December, and has not since been heard of.

The Jama Vigten, from Stockholm to Cadiz, put into Carminal near Ferrol in distress, and was seized by the French 18th ult.

The Esther, Sacket, from Malta to Cagliari, is put into Palermo with damage.

The Charlotte, Nicolai, sailed from Dublin 4th December, bound to Plymouth, and has not since been heard of.

Cape of Good Hope, 22d Jan.—"Yesterday arrived the Leopard MW from a cruize—she spoke the Diana, from Madras, about 18 days since, with loss of foremast and bowsprit, in a severe gale 22d November, in lat. 10. S. long. 90. E. in which gale the convoy suffered more or less.—HMS Thais was yesterday dispatched by Admiral Bertie to look after the Diana and the following ships which are missing, viz. Experiment, Glory, and Lord Nelson."

The Sea Flower, ——, was taken by the Manche French frigate 1st Sept.—retaken by the Raisonable MW 24th October, and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope 21st Nov.

The Ceres country ship, retaken by HMS Olympia, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope 21st January.

Bombay, 4th Nov.—"The Calcutta, ——, is captured off Ganjam.—The Henry Wellesley, and the Ganges are captured.—The Margaret has been taken, and retaken by the Ceylon."

The Walthamstow, Asia, Gen. Stewart, Sir Stephen Lushington, Ocean, Devaynes, Tottenham, and Union outward-bound Indiamen, were all well on 24th November in lat. 33. 31. S. long. 14. 25. W.

The Rein Deer SW arrived in the Downs from Honduras, sailed from thence with the following vessels under convoy, viz. Hibberts, Argo, Adventure, Fame, Friends, Belize, and Agnes.—The Belize parted the 28th January; the Agnes sprung a leak the 31st January, and put back; the others parted on 2d February, in lat. 34. 25. long. 57. during a violent gale.

The Spanish Junta, Murray, from London to Havanah, was lost 20th December last on the Stoney Points Reef, about three miles distant from the small island of Guazava, the north side Cuba.—Crew saved.

The Alert, Mason, from Malta to London, was run down and sunk by the Prince George transport.—Crew saved on the coast of Portugal.

The Arrigante, ——, from London to Oporto, put into Ferrol in distress, and is seized by the French.

The Jane, Spencer, from Newfoundland to Pool, was captured the latter end of December, and carried into St. Maloe's.

The Minerva, Da Lima, from London to St. Michael's, has been taken by a French privateer—retaken by an English frigate, and carried into Lisbon.

The Fanny, Bousfield, bound to London, is lost in the river Plata.—Crew saved.

The Vrow Elizabeth, Lammers, bound to Aberdeen, is totally lost in the Baltic.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTCIES.
(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ATKINSON Stephen, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, insurance broker. (Atkinson, Chancery lane, and Bainbridge, Newcastle.

Byll James, New Sarum, Wilts, victualler. (Amor and Nichols, Southampton.

Baxter John, Sheffield, edge-tool manufacturer. (Wilson, Hatton, Baider, and Serjeant, Sheffield.

Bayley William, Burnham, Essex, boat builder. (Mawley, Dorset street, Salisbury square.

Bayley Susannah, & Thomas Bayley, Hanwell Heath, Middlesex, chandler. (Benton, Union street, Southwark.

Bird William, late of Stone Strafford, and Edward Holloway, Broadfield, late of Stourport, Worcester, boat builders (Begg, Hatton Garden, and Hallen, Kidderminster.

Brace James, Deptford, dealer and chapman. (Searle, Child's place, Temple Bar.

Bradley Edward the elder, Bramley, Middlesex, baker. (Neale and Fladgate, Norfolk street, Strand.

Breakspear John, Oxford street, silversmith. (Batchellor and Potts, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street.

Broadfield Edward, Hollow, Stourport, Worcester, boat builder. (Begg, Hatton Garden, and Hallen, Kidderminster.

Bromley William Garnaham, and Robert Smith, Bishopsgate st. auctioneers. (Adams, Old Jewry.

Brooks Joseph, late of Sheffield, but now or late of St. John street, West Smithfield, hardwareman. (Battey, Chancery lane.

Brown James, Manchester, innkeeper. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor street.

Burt William, Colyton, Devon, money scrivener. (Samson, Colyton, and Warry, New inn.

Butcher William, Chicksand street, Mile end, New Town, builder. (Burt, John street, Crutched friars.

Charles John, Tregare, Monmouth, timber dealer. (Harris, Monmouth, and Williams, Red Lion square.

Chancy James, Tottenham court road, provision merchant. (Shearman, Heart street, Bloomsbury.

Clarke Abraham, Newport, Isle of Wight, dealer and chapman. (Gatty and Hatton, Angel court, Throgmorton street.

Cooper Daniel, Stockport, Chester, hat manufacturer. (Pares, Miles, Alston, and Miles, Leicester, and Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn.

Cotton John, Coventry, builder. (Inge and Carter, Coventry.

Cowtell William, Manchester, stone mason. (Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple.

Crane Thomas, Preston, Lancaster, iron monger. (Avison, Liverpool.

Dalton Thomas, Mitcham, Surry, shopkeeper. (Fisher, Bell square, Foster lane, Cheapside.

Dempsey William, and John Acraman, Bristol, tailors. (Bayley, Bristol, and Edmunds, Exchequer office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn.

Dobson Peter, Claughton, Lancaster, cotton spinners. (Dewhurst, Preston, and Barretts, Holborn court, Gray's inn.

Draper Thomas, City road, Shoreditch, surgeon. (Wilson, Devonshire street, Bishopsgate street.

Finch John Charles, Russel court, Drury lane, tavern keeper. (Bower, Clifford's inn.

Firmin Peter, Deedham, Essex, money scrivener. (Woodgate, Golden square.

Forster Richard, High street, Bloomsbury, chee monger. (Wilde, Warwick square, Newgate street.

Garner Joseph, Thetford, Norfolk, hatter. (Bonsfield, Bouverie street, and Cueek, Manchester.

George John, Carburton street, Fitzroy square, horse dealer. (Ellis, James's street, Buckingham gate.

Gibson Richard Henry, Windsor place, City road, and Wolf Benjamin, late of the same place, but now at Gibraltar, or in parts beyond the seas, jeweller. (Coote, Austin friars.

Gilpin John, East Teignmouth, Devon, victualler. (Boulflower, Devonshire street, Queen square, and Peacocke, Teignmouth.

Gregory John, Haverhill, Suffolk, baker. (Burleigh, Haythorn hall, Essex, and Cottins, Bartlet's buildings, Holborn.

Grew George, Waltham cross, Hertford, tailor. (Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street.

Gurney John, Acre lane, Brixton causeway, Surry, carpenter. (Godmond, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.

Harly Lewis, Watford, Herts, silk throwster. (Fairley, New square, Lincoln's inn.

Harwood William, Tiverton, Devon, blacksmith. (Blake and Son, Cock's court, Carey street, and Wood & Strong, Tiverton.

Hatton Thomas, Colford, Gloucester, mercer. (James, Colford,

Heslop William, Long Acre, man's mercer. (Sweet, Furnival's inn court.

Hilliar Henry, Haymarket, umbrella maker. (Bugby, Symond's inn.

Hodsol Abraham, Sheerness, linen draper. (Bourdillion and Hewett, Little Friday street.

Hodson William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Jepson, Manchester, and Cooper and Low, Southampton buildings.

Holt John, Salford, Lancaster, dyer. (Cardwell, Manchester, and Ellis Cursitor street.

Heart Samuel John, Norwich, Duffield, manufacturer. (Marsh, Norwich, and Sagers, Great St. Helen's.

Hounson John, Fleet street, linen draper. (Foss, Essex street, Strand.

Ingham Joseph, Great Lever, Lancashire, innkeeper. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Cook, Salford.

Jackson Jesse, Leicester, hosier. (Burbridge, Leicester.

Jackson John, Farnham, Surry, surgeon. (Pellet, Ironmonger's hall, Fenchurch street.

Jennings James, Wendlebury, Oxford, brewer. (Walford, Bicester.

Jones John, Gloucester, cyder merchant. (Jenkin's, Jaques, Abbot, and co. New inn, and Wilton, Gloucester.

Jones Thomas, Liverpool, builder. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Dawson, Liverpool.

Knott Robert, Wyndenham, Norfolk, shopkeeper. (Grand, Norwich, and Bresland, Brunswick square.

Knowlton Charles, Bristol, linen draper. (Syddall, Aldersgate street.

Lamb William, Dudley, Worcester, victualler. (Gabell, Lincoln's inn, and Parker, Birmingham.

Laxton John, Exeter, linen draper. (Bennet, Dean's court, Doctor's Commons.

Lord Henry, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist. (Sharpe, Eccles, and Crivic, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple.

Lord Lawrence, Longsight, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Partington, Manchester.

Lyon Wolfe, Dewzell street, Clare market, glass merchant. (Henson, Dorset street, Salisbury square.

Mac Bride, Archibald, Liverpool, perfumer. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hind, Liverpool.

Manning James, Bristol, grocer. (Franks, Hart street, Bloomsbury square, and Lemans, Bristol.

Marks Henry, High street, St. Giles's, salesman. (Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate.

Mark Phillip, Plymouth Dock, linen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry.

Martin Henry, Wallingford, Berks, linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewett, Little Friday street, Cheapside.

Martin Thomas, Birmingham, cord wainer. (Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn, and Webb, Birmingham.

Matthews Michael, Bath, grocer. Edmunds, Exchequer office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn, and Miller, Bath.

Mawdsley John, Ormskirk, Lancashire, joiner. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, and Wright and Palmer, Ormskirk.

Milburn William, Clifton, York, tanner. (Fairbank, Knaresbury, York, and Lodington and Hall, Secondary's office, Temple.

Mills Henry, Guisbrough, York, miller (Wardel, Guisbrough, and J. and R. Welles, Warnford court, Throgmorton street.

Newport Benjamin, Gill street, Lime house, carpenter. (Fitzgerald, Leman street, Goodman's fields.

Noton George, Derby, shopkeeper (Hall, Salter's hall.

Palmer Ebenezer, Old Jewry, paper hanger. (Benbow and Rope, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn.

Phipps James, St. John's lane, Clerkenwell. (West.

Polack Benjamin, Sheffield, York, watchmaker. (Greaves and Battey, Chancery lane.

Prentis John, Christ Church, Surry, bricklayer. (Westons, Fenchurch street.

Rayner Esther, & John Medley, Newport, Isle of Wight, corn dealers. (Wansley, Newport.

Rees Hannah, Neath, Glamorgan, mercer. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, and Davis and Borrington, Swansea.

Rice Thomas, Stroud, Gloucester, clothier. (Newman and Clarke, Stroud, and Constable, Symond's inn.

Roe Thomas, Woolverhampton, druggist. (Price, Woolverhampton, and Austice, King's bench walks, Temple.

Roll Edward, Red Lion street, Spitalfields. (Bond, East India chambers, Leadenhall street.

Rothery Timothy, Leeds, York, woolstapler. (Lambert, Hatton Garden, and Skelton, Leeds.

Rusby John, Newmills, Derbyshire, cotton spinner. (Cardwell, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor street.

Samuel Richard, High st. St. Giles's, linen draper. (Frowd and Blandford, Temple, and Catenton street.

Scott John, Gumecester, otherwise Godmanchester, Huntingdon, blacksmith. (Maule and Sweetings, Huntingdon.

Schaffer John, London road, Surry floor cloth manufacturer. (Godmond, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.

Smith William, Portsea, Hants, linen draper. (Gregson, and Dickson, Angel court, Throgmorton street.

Snell John, and John Pinkham, Plymouth Dock, ironmongers (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, and Meredith, Birmingham.

Southerton Francis, Tiverton, Devon, dealer and chapman. (Fairbank, Ely place, and Hellings, Tiverton.

Taylor George, Bristol, merchant. Franks, Heart street, Bloomsbury, and Lemans, Bristol.

Thunter John, Lancaster, linen and woollen draper. (Barretts, Gray's inn, and Shartwant, Preston.

Tomlins John, Bristol, grocer. (Broom and Pinneger, Gray's inn square.

Turnbull Walter, Oxford street, music seller. (Wood, Richmond Buildings, Soho.

Valyer Thomas, Falmouth, butcher. (Tipper, Falmouth, and Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row.

Vine Chales, Westbury, Wilts, tallow chandler. (Williams, Red Lion square, and Williams, Trowbridge.

Wake William, Spital square, silk weaver. (Berry, Bucklersbury.

Warrington John, Newcastle, Stafford, butcher. (Baddeley, Serle street, Lin

coln's inn fields, and Griffin, Titensor, Stafford.

Whitmarsh David, Brokenhurst, Herts, shopkeeper. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street.

Whittle Samuel the younger, Shiffnal, Salop, grocer (Corser, Wolverhampton.

Wild David, Newton, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer. (Bys, Hatton Garden, and Marsh, Llanidloes.

Williams John, Fenchurch street, cheesemonger. (Scott, St. Mildred's court, Poultry.

Williams William, Wapping, soap boiler. (Adams, Old Jewry.

Wood David, Bloxwick, Stafford, awlblade maker. (Turner and Pike, Finsbury square, and Hexley, Walsal.

Wynne William, Merther Tydvali, Glamorganshire, vintner. (Evans, Newport, and Williams, Red Lion square.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ainsworth Thomas, Blackburn, Lancaster, and John Watson, John Watson the younger, and Joseph Watson, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, April 5.

Ainsworth Thomas, individually, April 5.

Anderson John Robert, Throgmorton street, merchant, April 22.

Baillie George, and John Jeffray, Finsbury place, merchants, April 25.

Baillie George, Finsbury place, merchant, April 25.

Bead John, Birmingham, button maker, April 11.

Barton Edward, Lancaster, merchant, April 6.

Beake John, Rye, Sussex, innkeeper, April 8.

Bedford William, and Samuel Sumner, Foster lane, linen draper, March 28.

Beetson Henry Grenedy, Gray's inn square, scrivener, April 8.

Bell John, Troubridge Wells, clothier, April 11.

Bell William, Bristol, linen draper, March 20.

Biddell Elizabeth, Ratcliff cross, Stepney, haberdasher, March 28.

Birch Jeremiah, Creeting, St. Peter, Suffolk, butcher, March 28.

Bridger John, Mortlake, Surry, tallow chandler, March 18.

Brockbank John, Keswick, Cumberland, dealer and chapman, March 14.

Braint Richard Garland, Minories, butcher, April 11.

Brysea David, Tottenham, statuary, April 8.

Bullen Robert, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorset, butcher, March 18.

Bury John, Clifton upon Teame, Worcester, butcher, April 1.

Cassell William Lambert, Thames Ditton, Surry, carpenter, May 30.

Chalmers William, Carlisle, draper, March 15.

Cheyney John, Oxford street, linen draper, April 8.

Chorley John, Liverpool, merchant, April 6.

Christian Adam, High street, St. Marylebone, pawn broker, March 25.

Crane Charles Theomartyr, Bow lane, merchant, March 20.

Craven Edward, Clayton le Wods, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, April 4.

Crombie David, Great Hermitage street, mariner, April 4.

Cropley James, Halifax, York, merchant, March 21.

Culshaw Ralph, Wrightlington, Lancaster, coal merchant, April 14.

Devenport Joseph, and John Finney, Aldermanbury, merchants, March 28.

Dean Joseph, Watling street, linen draper, April 18.

Deck Arthur, Cambridge, chemist, March 29.

Degraves Peter, Cheapside, & Thomas Brambridge, Manchester, warehousemen, March 20,

Dicks William, Frome, Somerset, clothier, April 10.

Dudfield Charles, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, innholder, April 1.

Dunn Thomas, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, April 11.

Dunn Joseph, and Charles Robinson, Wood street, London, factors, March 28.

Eamer John, Preston, Somerset, cotton spinner, April 1.

Easton William, junior, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, May, 9.

Elliott George, Liverpool, merchant, March 22.

Fearon John, Deanscales, Cumberland, factor, March 14.

Fox, Jonathan and William, Pavement, Finsbury, merchants, April 18.

Godden Thomas, Maid's lane, carpenter, May 16.

Gough William, Birmingham, butcher, April 8.

Grieveson John Newcastle upon Tyne, vintners, March 29.

Grover Richard, Town Mailing, Kent, grocer, May 9,

Hancock Joseph, Sheffield, merchant, April 5.

Harrison Samuel, Manchester, hatter, April 4.

Hart Samuel, Swaffham Prior, Cambridge, dealer and chapman, March 29.

Hetherington Andrew, and John Mackie, Drury lane, perfumers, May 30.

Hilton William, and John Jackson, Oxford road, linen draper, April 17.

Hoffman Daniel, Bolton street, Long Acre, cheesemonger, March 25.

Holden James, the elder, and James Holden the younger, Salford, Lancaster, dyers, March 20.

Jackson Richard, and John Hankin, Oxford street, rectifiers, April 22.

Ibbetson Samuel, Ludgate hill, mercer, April 8.

Johnson William Catlin and John Wiltshire, Huntingdon, drapers, May 2.

Joinson Joseph, Holborn hill, draper, April 25.

Kent Elizabeth, Blooster, Oxford, draper, March 28.

Return of Imports and Exports in the PORT of LONDON, from 20th March, to 19th April, 1809.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Wool, lbs.	87,900	Hides	7340
Currants, cask.	436	Nuts, bushels.	1225
Coffee, bags.	5100	Nuts, bags	780
Casks	420	Sugar, hhds.	1572
Brandy, punch	628	casks	460
Figs, drums.	4320	Silk, Thrown lbs.	1880
——boxes	708	——Raw, lbs.	3500
Rags, tons.	78	Tallow, tons:	56
Indigo lbs.	8640	Wine, pipes	850
Oil, Sperm tons.	290	Rum, puncheons	746
Oil, Olive gallons.	6100		

EXPORTS.

Alum, cwts.	56	Felt, doz.	700
Beer, tons.	750	Silk, doz.	58
Baize, pieces.	6820	Straw, doz.	120
Blankets, pieces.	428	Iron, tons.	976
Brimstone, cwts.	15	Lead, tons.	450
Brandy, pieces	78	Brass, tons	216
Coffee, cwt.	5820	Pewter, tons	56
Cocoa cwts.	242	Steel, tons.	18
Copper, tons.	126	Herrings, barrels.	2600
Candles, doz.	3820	Stock fish, casks	120
Copperas, cwt.	1100	Shot, cwts.	185
Cochineal, lbs.	890	Sugar, Raw, cwts.	27,370
Cotton, printed, yards	646,000	Refined cwts.	788
Hops, tons.	407	Sail Cloth, ells.	136,340
Flannel, yards.	27,810	Tallow, cwts.	37
Leather, Tanned lbs.	4000	Printed books, cwts.	1256
Linens, Irish	278,300	Playing cards, cwts.	176
Indigo, lbs.	21,820	Earthen ware, pieces	1,700,000
Hats Beaver, dozs.	198		

The average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in April 1809, at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-Street, Blackfriars, London.

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 700l. dividing 40l. nett per annum.
Grand Junction, 151l. to 153l.
River Trent, 65l. dividing 7l. per cent.
The Monmouthshire, 105l. to 105l.
Ellesmere, 70l.
Kennet and Avon, 23l. to 22l.
Wilts and Berks, 27l.
Ashby, 19l.
Thames and Medway, 77l. with new subscriptions.
West India Dock Stock, 173l. to 174l.
London Dock, 120l.
Commercial Road, 115l. per cent.
West Middesex Water Works, 9l. 9s. to 10l. 10s. premium.
Covent Garden Theatre, new Shares, 31l. 10s. premium.
Globe, 117l. 10s.
Albion Assurance, 1l. 10s. per cent. premium.
Rock Assurance, 4s. to 2s. 6d. premium.
London Flour Company, 6l. 10s. per share.

PRICES OF EUROPEAN PRODUCE.

	At LEITH, 19th April, £. s. d.	At HULL, 19th April. £. s. d.
ASHES.		
Weed, per barrel	None.	None.
Carthagena, per cwt.	None.	None.
Dantzic Pearl,	None.	None.
Russia Pearl,	None.	None.
BRIMSTONE.		
Foreign rough, per ton,	24 0 0 a 0 0 0	24 0 0 a 0 0 0
FLAX.		
Druana, per ton,	150 0 0 a 0 0 0	150 0 0 a 0 0 0
Thusenhausen,	145 0 0 a 150 0 0	145 0 0 a 150 0 0
Petersburgh 12 head,	None.	144 0 0 a 0 0 0
——— 9 do.	None.	None.
HEMP.		
Riga Rhine, per ton	135 0 0 a 140 0 0	136 0 0 a 0 0 0
Petersburgh clean,	None.	136 0 0 a 0 0 0
IRON.		
British Bars, per ton	16 0 0 a 17 0 0	22 0 0 a 23 0 0
——— Pigs,	0 0 0 a 0 0 0	8 0 0 a 10 0 0
Swedish, per ton	25 0 0 a 26 0 0	24 0 0 a 25 0 0
LEAD,	35 0 0 a 37 0 0	37 0 0 a 50 0 0
MADDER.		
Dutch Crop, per cwt.	None.	4 4 0 a 6 0 0
——— Ombro,	None.	3 10 0 a 4 10 0
Roots Smyrna,	None.	None.
French do.	None.	None.
OIL.		
Whale, Greenland, per ton	35 0 0 a 38 0 0	36 0 0 a 0 0 0

	At LEITH, 19th April. £. s. d.	At HULL, 19th April. £. s. d.
PITCH		
Archangel, per cwt.	1 0 0 a 1 1 0	None.
Swedish,	0 18 0 a 1 0 0	None.
British,	1 2 0 a 0 0 0	1 6 0 a 0 0 0
SPIRITS.		
Brandy, best, per gal.	1 3 0 a 1 4 6	1 4 6 a 0 0 0
——— inferior,	1 2 6 a 1 3 0	None.
Geneva Hollands,	1 2 0 a 1 3 6	1 1 0 a 1 2 6
British Spirits,	0 10 0 a 0 13 0	None.
SHUMAC.		
Malaga, per cwt.	None.	None.
Sicily,	None.	None.
TALLOW.		
Russia Soap, per cwt.	None.	4 18 0 a 5 0 0
Candle, white,	None.	None.
——— yellow,	5 10 0 a 0 0 0	5 4 0 a 0 0 0
TAR.		
Archangel, per bar.	2 18 0 a 3 0 0	2 18 0 a 0 0 0
TIMBER.		
Petersburgh redwood, p. h.	None.	None.
——— whitewood,	None.	None.
Dantzic Fir, per load	None.	None.
Swedish, per foot.	0 4 6 a 0 5 0	0 0 0 a 0 0 0
WINE.		
Lisbon, per pipe	90 0 0 a 95 0 0	100 0 0 a 108 0 0
Port,	100 0 0 a 105 0 0	98 0 0 a 105 0 0
Madeira,	105 0 0 a 120 0 0	100 0 0 a 120 0 0
Claret, per hhd.	75 0 0 a 95 0 0	None.
Sherry, per butt	85 0 0 a 110 0 0	92 0 0 a 110 0 0

RATES OF INSURANCE AT GLASGOW, *April* 18th, 1809.

	Guinea per cent	Return for convoy.
Clyde to Jamaica	5	2 1-half.
Clyde to Leeward Islands	5	2 1-half.
Jamaica to Clyde	7	3, 2, 1
Leeward Islands to Clyde	4	1 1-half.
Newfoundland to West Indies	6 a 8	
West Indies to Newfoundland	6 a 8	
America to West Indies	6, 8	
Newfoundland to Boston	0	
Do. to New York	0	
Do. to Southern States	0	
Clyde to United States, American	5 a 6	
United States to Clyde, British	5	
Do. to do. American	6	
Mediterranean to Britain	8	2 & 2
Britain to Mediterranean	8	2 & 2
Britain to Gibraltar	5	2 1-half.
Gibraltar to Britain	5	2 1-half.
Clyde to Spain or Portugal	5	2 1-half.
Clyde to Halifax (North Channel)	4	
Clyde to Honduras	10	5 a 4
Honduras to Britain or Ireland	8 a 10	3,4 a 2
Clyde to Newfoundland	2 1-half.	
Do. to Canada	3 1-half.	
Newfoundland to Clyde	3 1-half.	
Clyde to Nassau	3	
Liverpool to Nassau	4	
Nassau to Liverpool or Clyde		
Nassau to New Orleans	4	
New Orleans to Britain, by American		
Gottenburgh to Amsterdam, (all risks)		
Clyde to Honduras (running ship)		
Leith to Gottenburg	5	
Halifax to Clyde	4	
Nova Scotia to do.	4	
Canada to do.	5	2, con.
Newfoundland to Spain or Portugal	6	& dis-
Clyde to West Indies (running ships)	4	charg-
Leith to Heligoland	4	outsts.

PRICES CURRENT OF WEST INDIAN AND AMERICAN PRODUCE.

Glasgow, 19th April, 1809.

PRODUCE, AT CLYDE.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	
ASHES.							
American Pearl, per cwt.	Uncertain.						
—— Pot	Do.						
BARK, Quercitron, per cwt.							
COCHINEAL, Spanish, p. lb.	None.						
COCOA.							
Grenada, per cwt.	Nom.						
COFFEE.							
Ordinary, per cwt.	4	10	0	a	5	0	0
Middling,	5	0	0	a	5	10	0
Good,	5	10	0	a	5	15	0
Fine,	6	5	0	a	0	0	0
COTTON WOOL.							
Fine Sea Island, per lb.	None.						
Good Middling do.	None.						
Stained and Ordinary,	None.						
New Orleans,	None.						
Bowed, old	None.						
——new	None.						
Pernambucco,	None.						
Maranham,	None.						
Demerara and Berbice,	None.						
Surinam,	None.						
Cumana and Laguira,	None.						
Carriacon and Grenada,	None.						
West India,	None.						
DYERS WOOD.							
BRAZILETTO, per ton	None.						
LOGWOOD, Camp.	None.						
—— Honduras,	17	0	0	a	18	0	0
—— Jamaica,	14	0	0	a	16	0	0
FUSTIC, Jamaica,	18	0	0	a	20	0	0
—— Spanish,	20	0	0	a	23	0	0
NICARAGUA, large,	None.						
HIDES.							
West India, per lb.	0	0	5½	a	0	0	6
Buenos Ayres,	0	0	6	a	0	0	6½
INDIGO, Spanish, per lb.	0	7	0	a	0	11	0
LIME JUICE, per gal.	0	4	0	a	0	4	6
OIL, Cod, per ton,	36	0	0	a	42	0	0
—— Seal,	38	0	0	a	0	0	0
PITCH, American, per cwt.	None.						
PEPPER, Jamaica, per lb.	None.						
RICE, Carolina, per cwt.	None.						
RUM, Jamaica, per gal.	0	5	0	a	0	5	6
—— Leeward Island,	0	4	0	a	0	4	2
STAVES.							
American barrel, p. 1200,	None.						
—— hhd. red oak,	None.						
—— do. white do.	None.						
—— pipe,	None.						
Quebec pipe, standard,	None.						
—— hhd. do.	None.						
SUGAR.							
Brown, per cwt.	3	3	0	a	3	7	0
Middling,	3	7	0	a	3	10	0
Good,	3	10	6	a	3	13	0
Fine,	3	13	0	a	3	16	0
Very fine,	None.						
TAR, American, per barrel.	None.						
TURPENTINE, per cwt.	None.						
TOBACCO.							
Virginia fine, per lb.	None.						
—— Middling,	None.						
—— ordinary,	None.						
—— strip leaf,	None.						
WOOD.							
Mahogany, Jamaica, per ft.	0	1	4	a	0	2	2
—— Honduras,	0	1	3	a	0	2	2
—— Hispaniola,	0	1	4	a	0	2	6

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE GLASGOW MARKET.

Tuesday, April 18th, 1809.

WHEAT.	s.		s.	
Dantzic,	—	a	—	per boll of Linlithgowshire measure.
Foreign Red,	48	a	50	
Scotch, (new)	46	a	50	
Do. (old)	—	a	—	
English,	50	a	52	
American,	50	a	54	per do. of 240 lb.
Irish,	48	a	50	
OATS.				
Irish Mealing,	29	a	30	per do. of 264 lb.
Do. Inferior,	25	a	26	per do. Renfrewshire measure.
Scotch Potatoe,	28	a	29	
Do. Small,	24	a	26	
English Potatoe,	—	a	—	per do. Stirlingshire measure.
Do. Small,	—	a	—	
BARLEY.				
English,	38	a	41	per do. Stirlingshire measure.
Scotch,	30	a	31	
Irish,	30	a	33	per do. Renfrewshire measure.
BEANS.				
English,	35	a	38	per do. Stirlingshire measure.
Scotch,	33	a	36	
GREY PEAS.				
English,	34	a	35	do. do. do.
Scotch,	33	a	35	
OATMEAL.				
Scotch,	29	a	31	per do. of 140 lb.
Irish,	27	a	28	per do.
Fine Flour,	80	a	84	per sack of 280lbs

190 Bolls Wheat Linlithgowshire measure, is 100 quarters English. The Stirlingshire boll, Oats, is nearly 6½ and Renfrewshire do. 6¼, Winchester bushels. All the grain that comes up the Clyde, which is not sold by weight, is sold by the Renfrewshire; that brought by the Forth and Clyde Canal, by the Stirlingshire; and Wheat by the Linlithgowshire boll. The pound is English.

Prices of IRISH Produce and Manufactures in the GLASGOW MARKET, April 18.

Beef, (mess) 140s. 0d. to 150s. 0d. per tierce.
Pork, - - 110s. — to 115s. — per barrel.

Butter, Dublin, —— Belfast,	105s. to 110s.	per cwt.
—— Limerick, —— Sligo.	105s. to 110s.	per cwt.
Cow Hides, - -	33s. to 35s. 0d.	
Ox do. - - - -	42s. to 44s. 0d.	per cwt.
Calf Skins, - - -	50s. to 59s. 0d.	

Linen Yarn, Derry,	4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.	per spindle.
—— Sligo,	4s. 4d. to 8s. 2d.	
—— Cavan,	4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.	
—— Longford	4s. 9d. to 5s. 0d.	
—— Roscom.	4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.	
—— Head Yarn,	2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	per lb.

COUNTRY MARKETS,

Corn per Quarter.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Lewes	72 a 28		44 a 48		34 a 38		a		a	
Newcastle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chesterfield	84	110	49	58	30	45	46	49	—	—
Ashborne	96	112	54	56	36	44	74	80	—	—
Lynn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gainsbro'	90	108	52	54	38	39	68	74	—	—
Sandwich	80	94	38	46	30	42	60	80	—	—
Newbury	72	105	30	50	27	47	50	72	—	—
Devizes	64	98	34	52	33	44	58	63	—	—
Louth	90	100	35	47	28	32	56	58	—	—
Reading	88	108	35	47	26	—	—	—	—	—
Swansea	92	—	46	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
Henley	74	111	38	49	28	44	56	74	—	—
Maidenhead	95	115	44	49	35	50	60	74	—	—
Wakefield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basingstoke	78	98	40	49	36	43	64	74	—	—
Andover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warminster	80	99	32	55	36	44	60	80	—	—
Salisbury	82	91	36	49	34	48	66	88	—	—
Penrith	89	102	47	—	33	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of the Gallon Loaf 8lb. 2 oz.—Half Gallon 4lb. 5½oz.

UXBRIDGE.—Corn Inspector's Return.

	l. s.	l. s.		l. s.	l. s.
Wheat, p. kl.	22 0	to 28 0	Oats, per qr.	1 18	to 2 9
Barley, p. qr	2 4	2 8	Beans, ditto	2 16	to 3 0
Pease, ditto	2 4	2 8			

COTTON TWIST AND WEFT.

At Preston. Hank Twist.	s.	d.		s.	d.
No. 30	3	8	to	3	10
36	3	10		4	0
Cop 40	4	2		4	4
50	4	7		4	8
Cop Weft 30	3	0		3	3
40	3	8		3	10
50	3	9		3	11
60	4	2		4	4
	0	0		0	0
	0	0		0	0
	0	0		0	0

At Blackburn. Hank Twist.	s.	d.		s.	d.
No. 20	2	10	to	3	0
30	3	2		3	3
36	3	10		4	0
Cop Weft	0	0		0	0
18	2	0		2	2
30	2	10		2	11
40	3	0		3	2
Mule do.	0	0		0	0

SCOTCH LINENS.

Dundee, 10th March 1809.	d.	d.
Sail Cloth. No. 1,	19½	to 19½
Hemp Cotton Bag	12	13
Strelitz	13½	14
Lint, Osnaburgh	10½	14
Tow, ditto	7½	8½
Strong 22 port	9	2¼
Do. do. 24		
Ger. Dowl. 27 inches	17	17½
Common do.	14½	14½
Tow-Sheet. 24 pt	13½	14
Do. do. 20.	20½	19½

Arbroath, 8th March 1809.	d.		d.
Tow 3-4ths widths	—	—	—
Do 4-4ths Sheets.	13d	6-12ths	
9-8ths ditto	14d	6-12ths	
Lint Osnaburghs			
Lint 3-4th widths	13d	6-12ths	14
4-4ths ditto	18d	6-12ths	15
30 porter 9-8ths do	13d	6-12ths	
32 ditto	20d	6-12ths	
Shirtings	—	—	—
German Dowlass	16d	—	—

FLAX.

St. Petersburgh, 12 head	146	to	143
Ditto 9 do.	—		—
Riga Thusenhausen	152		154
Drujana Cut	—		—
Libau	139		140
Oberland	—		—

HEMP.

St. Petersburgh, clean	£130	to	—
Ditto, half clean	—		—
Riga Rhine	132		135
Drujana Pass	—		—
Common Pass	—		—
Codillia	—		—

Friday, March 17.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	33	0
Ditto at sight		32	5
Rotterdam	2 *Usance*	10	4
Hamburgh	2½ *Usance*	31	0
Altona	2½ *Usance*	31	1
Paris, 1 day's date		20	19
Ditto	2 *Usance*	21	3
Bourdeaux		21	3
Madrid	*In paper*		—
Ditto	*Effective*	44	
Cadiz	*In paper*		—
Ditto	*Effective*	39	
Bilboa		41	
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d	
Leghorn		57	
Genoa		50	
Venice	*Ineffective*	52	
Naples		42	
Lisbon		60	
Oporto		62	
Dublin	*Per Cent.*	8¼	
Cork	*Ditto*	9¼	

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5¼ *per Cent.*

Tuesday, March 24.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	33	0
Ditto at sight		32	5
Rotterdam		10	4
Hamburgh		31	0
Altona		31	1
Paris, 1 day's date		20	19
Ditto	2 *Usance*	21	3
Bourdeaux		21	3
Madrid	*In paper*		—
Ditto	*Effective*	44	
Cadiz	*In paper*		—
Ditto	*Effective*	39	
Bilboa		41	
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d	
Leghorn		57	
Genoa		50	
Venice	*Effective*	52	
Naples		42	
Lisbon		60	
Oporto		62	
Dublin		8¼	
Cork		9¼	

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5¼ *per Cent.*

Friday, March 31.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	33	0
Ditto at sight		32	5
Rotterdam		10	4
Hamburgh		31	0
Altona		31	1
Paris, 1 day's date		20	19
Ditto	2 *Usance*	21	3
Bourdeaux		21	3
Madrid	*In paper*		—
Ditto	*Effective*	44	
Cadiz	*In paper*		—
Ditto	*Effective*	39	
Bilboa		41	
Palermo	*Ineff.*	92d	
Leghorn		57	
Genoa		50	
Venice	*Effective*	52	
Naples		42	
Lisbon		62	
Oporto		63	
Dublin		8¼	
Cork		9¼	

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5¼ *per Cent.*

Friday, April 7.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	33	0
Ditto at sight		32	5
Rotterdam		10	4
Hamburgh		31	0
Altona		31	1
Paris, 1 day's date		20	19
Ditto	2 *Usance*	21	3
Bourdeaux		21	3
Madrid	*In paper*		—
Ditto	*Effective*	44	
Cadiz	*In paper*		—
Ditto	*Effective*	44	
Bilboa		41	
Palermo	*Per. oz.*	39	
Leghorn		57	
Genoa		50	
Venice	*Effective*	52	
Naples		42	
Lisbon		63	
Oporto		64	
Dublin		8¼	
Cork		9¼	

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5¼ *per Cent.*

Lloyd's Coffee-House, 20th April 1809.

Portsmouth, Spithead, Poole, or the Isle of Wight		1¼ g.	Florida, Georgia, or Bahama Islands,			Bremen, Hamburgh, &c.	
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartmouth, or Plymouth		1½ g.	American Ships			Newfoundland	4 gs.
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey		2 gs.	British		8 gs.	*Baltic to*	
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Places adjacent	L.	¼ gs.	The American States, their Ships		6 gs.	Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, or Gainsborough	
Kinsale, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, or Belfast	L.	½ 2½ gs.	Ditto British		10 gs. ret. 5.	Newcastle, Whitby, Leith, Montrose, Aberdeen, &c.	
Limerick or Galway	L.	3 gs.	Bermuda Islands		8 gs. ret 4l.	Portsmouth, Exeter, or Plymouth	
Londonderry or Glasgow	L.	3 gs.	Newfoundland and C. of Labradore		8 gs. ret. 4l.	Bristol, Liverpool, or Lancaster	
Yarmouth or Lynn		1¼ g.	Bay of Fundy, Quebec, or Montreal		8 gs. ret. 4l.	Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	
Hull or Gainsborough		1½ g.	Greenland out and home			*Jamaica to*	
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland		1¾ g.	Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, Company's Ships		4 gs.	The American States	10 gs.
Leith, Perth, Dundee, Montrose, or Aberdeen		Do.	Others		10 gs. ret. 5l.	Quebec or Montreal	12 gs.
Inverness, Shetland, or the Orkney Islands		1½ g.	Southern Fishery, out and home		20 gs.	Newfoundland or Labradore	12 gs.
Dunkirk, Ostend, Flushing, or Middleburg			Bengal, Madras, or China, Company's Ships		6l.	Plymouth, Portsmouth, or London	10 gs. ret. 5l
Rotterdam, Amsterdam			Ditto out and home		12l.	Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	Do.
Embden, free of capture			Others		10 gs.	Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Tonningen Neutrals			Africa and back to the West Indies or America			*Leeward Islands to*	
Gottenburgh	L.	3 gs. ret. 1l. 10s.	*Liverpool, Bristol, &c to*			Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, or Labradore	Do.
Stockholm and Places adjacent			Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, Belfast, Londonderry, or Glasgow		½ ¾ g.	American States	12 gs.
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh			Limerick or Galway		2½ gs.	Plymouth, Portsmouth, or London	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Stockholm			Rotterdam and Amsterdam			Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	Do.
Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, or Havre-de-Grace			Elsineur			Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
L'Orient, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, or Bayonne			Bremen, Hamburgh, and Embden			*Newfoundland to*	
St. Sebastian, or Bilboa		6 gs.	Baltic, viz.			American States	5 gs.
Oporto		12 gs. ret. 6l.	Liban, Riga, &c.			Jamaica and the Leeward Islands	25 gs.
Lisbon		Do.	Stockholm, Revil, Narva, and Petersburgh			Lisbon or Oporto	10 gs. ret. 5.
Rio de Janiero		8 gs. ret. 4l.	Archangel home		8 gs.	Plymouth, Dartmouth, or Exeter	L. 8 gs. ret. 4l.
Mediterranean, viz.			Oporto or Lisbon		12 gs. ret. 6l.	Bristol, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Malaga and Places adjacent		10 gs. ret. 5l.	Gibraltar		8 gs. ret 4l.	Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.	Do.
Leghorn or Naples			Madeira		6 gs. ret. 3l.	Portsmouth	Do.
Ancona, Venice, Trieste, &c.			Jamaica		8 gs. ret. 4l.	London	Do.
Neutrals			Leeward Islands		Do.	Yarmouth, Lynn, or Hull	Do.
Salonica, Gallipoli, Smyrna, or Constantinople		20 gs. ret. 10l.	Ditto with Convoy		Do.	Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland	Do.
Madeira	L.	5 gs. ret. 2l. 10s.	American States		Do.	Leith, Perth, Montrose, or Aberdeen, North about	8 gs. ret.
Jamaica		8 gs. ret. 4l.	Africa, thence to the West Indies or America			*Quebec to*	
Leeward Islands, viz. Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.		8 gs. ret. 4l.	Greenland, out and home			Ireland	12 gs.
Surinam, Demerara, or Berbice		8 gs. ret. 4l.	*Dublin, Cork, &c, to*			Great Britain	Do.
Musquito Shores, Honduras, and Places adjacent		10 gs.	London		4 gs. ret 2l.	*American States to*	
			The Baltic			Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena	2½ gs.
			Lisbon and Oporto		8 gs. ret. 4l.	Canton, Madras, or Bengal	4 gs.
			American States, American Ships		3 gs.	Ditto out and home	8 gs.
			Ditto British		10 gs.	*Denmark or Sweden to*	
			Greenland out and home			The Cape of Good Hope	
			West Indies		8 gs. ret. 4l.	Helena	4 gs.
			Jamaica		Do.	Bengal and China	5 gs.
			Limerick to London		3 gs.	Ditto out and home	7 gs.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

APRIL 20th, 1809.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb.; D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ½ Chest of Oil 50 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or 12 Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter, of 8 Bushels; T. Ton, or 20cwt; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—Note, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons; (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil is sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
ALUM English		23	0	0	24	0	0	T.
—— Roach		1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter		4	12	6	4	18	0	—
—— Sweet		4	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Jordan		11	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Valentia		6	0	0	0	0	0	—
Anchovies lar. b. of 40lb.		none			0	0	0	—
—— sm. b. of 12lb.		none			0	0	0	—
Annatto Flag		0	1	6	0	2	3	lb.
—— Spanish		0	4	2	0	4	6	—
Argol Roh.&Rhe. white		5	15	0	6	0	0	C.
—— Florence White		5	5	0	5	15	0	—
—— Red		3	12	0	3	14	0	—
—— Naples White		3	17	6	4	0	0	—
—— Red		3	6	0	3	18	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl, best		4	4	0	0	0	0	—
—— Inferior		0	0	0	4	0	0	—
—— Pot best		4	4	0	0	0	0	—
—— Inferior		3	18	0	0	0	0	—
—— Barilla Teneriffe		3	6	0	0	0	0	—
—— Spanish		3	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sicily		3	0	0	3	2	0	—
—— Dantzic Pearl		uncertain			0	0	0	—
—— Russia Pearl		3	14	0	0	0	0	—
BERRIES, Juniper, Ger.		4	6	0	4	10	0	—
—— Italian		4	10	0	4	14	0	—
—— Yellow Turkey		4	0	0	6	0	0	C.
—— French		0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Brandy Best		1	2	0	1	3	0	G.
—— Inferior		0	19	6	1	0	0	—
Brimstone Foreign Ro		24	10	0	28	0	0	T.
Bristles Hog Russia und.		0	0	0	26	0	0	C.
—— Archangel do.		0	0	0	25	0	0	—
—— Koningsberg do.		0	0	0	25	0	0	—
CAPERS French		13	10	0	16	10	0	—
—— Spanish		7	10	0	10	10	0	—
Cochineal Spa. Garbled		1	3	6	1	15	0	lb.
—— East India		0	4	0	0	5	3	—
Cocoa West India		4	0	0	4	10	0	C.
—— Caraccas for Export		5	16	0	6	6	0	—

			FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Coffee W. I. very ord.			3	6	0	3	15	0	C.
—— ord.			3	17	0	4	14	0	—
—— mid.			4	15	0	5	6	0	—
—— good			5	8	0	5	18	0	—
—— fine			6	0	0	6	12	0	—
—— Mocha or East Ind.			18	0	0	20	0	0	—
—— Java			5	0	0	6	0	0	—
Copper, unmanufac.			0	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— manufactured			0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Japan			0	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Copperas, Green			0	6	9	0	0	0	—
Cotton Wool	Brazil	Pernambuc.	0	2	2	0	2	3	—
		Bahia	0	1	11½	0	2	0¼	—
		Maranham	0	1	11½	0	2	0	—
		Para	0	1	9	0	1	10	—
	Dutch	Surinam	0	2	0	0	2	2	—
		Demerara	0	1	10	0	2	0	—
		Berbice	0	1	10	0	2	0	—
	West Indies.	Carriarou	0	1	11	0	2	0	—
		Grenada	0	1	9	0	1	10	—
		Barbadoes	0	1	9	0	1	10	—
		Domingo	0	1	4	0	1	6	—
		Martinico	0	1	4	0	1	6	—
		Jamaica	0	1	4	0	1	5	—
		Bahama	0	1	4	0	1	8	—
No Teas allowed.	E. I.	Bourbon	none			0	0	0	—
duty not pd.		Surat	0	1	0	0	1	6	—
	Amer.	Geo Sea Isl.	none			none			—
		Do. bow'd							—
		Orleans							—
	Span.	Cumana	none			none			—
		Giron							—
		Carthagena							—
	Turkey	Smyrna	0	1	4	0	1	5	—
		Salonica	none			none			—
		Macedonia							—
DYER'S Wood, Bar W.			17	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Brazil			85	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Brazilet			10	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Cam Wood			40	0	0	45	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Dyer's W. Fustic Cuba	19	0	0	21	0	0	t.
——— Jamaica	17	0	0	20	0	0	—
——— Porto Rico	18	10	0	19	0	0	—
——— Tobago	20	15	0	21	10	0	—
——— Zant or young	14	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Logwood Camp	19	10	0	20	0	0	—
——— Hond. chipt	17	10	0	0	0	0	—
——— unchipt	none			0	0	0	—
——— Jamaica chipt	0	0	0	15	15	0	—
——— unchipt	10	0	0	11	0	0	—
——— Nicaragia, large	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— midd.	18	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— small	12	0	0	14	10	0	—
——— Sanders Red	36	0	0	38	0	0	—
DRUGS.							
ALOES, Barbadoes	36	0	0	37	0	0	C.
——— Cape	6	18	0	7	4	0	—
——— Succotorine	16	0	0	18	0	0	—
——— Hepatic or E. I.	7	10	0	11	10	0	—
Angelica Root	20	0	0	0	0	0	—
Antimony Crude	13	0	0	0	0	0	—
Aqua Fortis	S.	0	7	D.	1	0	lb.
Arsenic Red	6	6	0	6	10	0	C.
——— White	6	6	0	6	10	0	—
Balsam Capivi	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
——— Peru	0	8	0	0	9	0	—
——— Tolu	0	4	3	0	4	6	—
Bark, Jesuits, Com.	0	3	9	0	5	0	—
——— Second	0	6	3	0	7	6	—
——— Quil or best	0	8	9	0	9	6	—
——— Red	0	19	0	1	0	0	—
——— Yellow	0	5	0	0	6	3	—
Borax, refined E. I.	3	10	0	3	12	6	C.
——— English	0	1	10	0	0	0	lb.
——— unrefined or Tinc.	5	10	0	5	15	0	C.
Camphire Refined	0	5	4	0	5	6	lb
——— Unrefined	15	10	0	17	10	0	C.
Cantharides	0	10	6	0	12	6	lb.
Cardemoms (best)	0	7	0	0	8	0	—
Cassia Buds	9	15	0	11	10	0	C.
——— Fistula W. I.	3	5	0	3	15	0	—
——— Lignea	3	10	0	20	0	0	—
Castorum, American:	0	18	0	1	1	0	lb.
——— Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Castor Oil p. bot. 1½lb.	0	4	0	0	0	0	bo.
Coculus Indicus	9	10	0	10	5	0	C.
Colocynth Turkey	0	3	0	0	3	3	lb.
Columbo Root	3	14	0	4	0	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	8	0	0	8	5	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	10	6	0	0	0	—
——— Lavender	0	7	6	0	8	0	lb.
——— Lemon	0	10	6	0	11	0	—
——— Origanum	0	6	0	0	6	6	—
——— Rosemary	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Gallangal, East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	—
Gentian Root	5	5	0	5	10	0	C.
Ginseng	0	2	0	0	2	4	—
Grains of Guinea	5	15	0	0	0	0	lb.
Gum Ammo. Drop	16	0	0	18	0	0	C.
——— Lump	4	0	0	10	0	0	—
——— Animi	4	10	0	10	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Gum Arabic E. I.	2	10	0	4	10	0	C.
——— Turkey fine	12	10	0	16	0	0	—
——— Barbary	3	5	0	3	10	0	—
——— Assafœtida	5	0	0	12	0	0	—
——— Benjamin	8	15	0	30	0	0	—
——— Cambogium	22	0	0	36	0	0	—
——— Copal scraped	0	2	6	0	6	6	—
——— Galbanum	12	0	0	13	0	0	—
——— Guaiacum	0	3	6	0	5	0	—
——— Mastic	0	6	2	0	6	6	—
——— Myrrh	34	0	0	40	0	0	—
——— Olibanum	9	0	0	10	10	0	—
——— Oppoponax	85	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Sandrac	6	10	0	8	8	0	—
——— Seneca, garbled	5	10	0	5	15	0	—
——— Tragacanth	26	0	0	27	10	0	—
Jalap	0	3	7	0	3	8	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	15	6	0	17	0	—
Isinglass, Book	0	16	0	0	17	0	—
——— Leaf	0	15	0	0	16	6	—
——— Long Staple	0	16	0	0	17	0	—
——— Short Staple	0	16	0	0	17	0	—
Manna, Flakey	0	5	9	0	6	0	C.
——— Sicily, in sorts	0	1	10	0	2	2	—
——— Tolpha	0	2	6	0	3	0	lb.
Musk, China	1	2	0	1	4	0	—
Nux Vomica	2	0	0	2	10	0	—
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	4	0	0	0	—
Opium, East India	2	5	0	0	0	0	—
——— Turkey	2	10	0	0	0	0	—
Pink Root	0	1	0	0	1	2	—
Quicksilver	0	4	6	0	0	0	—
Rhubarb, East India	0	2	0	0	5	6	—
——— Russia	0	18	0	1	7	0	lb.
Saffron	2	13	0	2	14	0	C.
Sago	2	5	0	2	10	0	—
Sal Ammoniac	9	9	0	0	0	0	C.
Salop	15	15	0	0	0	0	—
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	3	lb.
Sassafras	5	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Scammony, Aleppo	1	15	0	2	0	0	—
——— Smyrna	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Senna	0	4	0	0	5	0	lb.
Seeds, Anni. Alicant	7	0	0	7	10	0	C.
——— Coriander, English	15	0	0	18	0	0	—
——— Cummin	3	0	0	3	4	0	—
——— Fenugreek	4	10	0	5	0	0	—
Shellack	3	10	0	7	10	0	C.
Sticklack	4	10	0	7	0	0	—
Snake Root	0	3	3	0	3	6	lb.
Soap, Castile or Spanish	7	10	0	8	8	0	C.
Spermaceti refined	0	2	4	0	0	0	lb.
Tamarinds West India	4	0	0	4	10	0	C.
Tapioca Lisbon	0	0	6	0	1	0	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal	4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
——— China	4	10	0	5	0	0	—
——— West India	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Verdigris Wet	0	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
——— Dry	0	7	0	0	7	6	C.
——— Crystalized	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Vitriol Roman	0	0	6	0	0	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
	EBONY Black Rose	28	0	0	35	0	0	T.
	—— Green . .	12	10	0	13	10	0	—
	Eleph. T. 70 to 90lb each	30	0	0	32	0	0	C.
	——Twos. . .	27	0	0	29	0	0	—
	——Threes . .	26	0	0	27	0	0	—
	——Fours . .	24	0	0	25	0	0	—
	——Fives & Sixes	20	0	0	22	0	0	—
	——Scrivelloes .	14	0	0	20	0	0	—
lb.	FEATHERS Dantz. W.	0	3	2	0	3	3	lb.
	——— Grey	0	2	0	0	2	7	—
	——Hambro' White	0	2	6	0	2	8	—
	——— Grey	0	1	9	0	2	0	—
	——Russia White	0	2	6	0	2	9	—
	——— Grey	0	1	10	0	2	0	—
	—— Down . .	0	3	9	0	4	0	—
lb.	Flax, Riga . .	130	0	0	135	0	0	T.
	——Narva 12 head	none			0	0	0	—
	———9 head	none			0	0	0	—
	———6 head	none			0	0	0	—
	——Petersburgh 12 head	136	0	0	138	0	0	—
	———9 head	none			0	0	0	—
	——Codilla . .	none			0	0	0	—
C.	GALLS, Aleppo blue .	6	16	0	7	0	0	C.
	———mixt	5	10	0	5	15	0	—
	Geneva Holland . .	1	2	6	1	3	0	—
cwt. C.	Glue, For. dry thick lea.	3	5	0	3	6	0	—
lb.	———thin . .	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
	HEMP, Riga Rhine H	118	0	0	120	0	0	T.
	———Out shot .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	———Pass . .	none			0	0	0	—
	——Codilia . .	85	0	0	90	0	0	—
	——Petersburg Clean	118	0	0	120	0	0	—
	——Out shot .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Half Clean .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Codilla . .	85	0	0	90	0	0	—
	——Italian . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Hides Raw West India	0	0	4	0	0	5	hl.
	———Buenos Ayres	0	0	6	0	0	6½	—
lb.	———Brazil . .	0	0	4½	0	0	5	—
C.	———Horse, British	0	16	0	0	0	0	Hi
lb.								
	INDIGO.							
C.	Spanish Guatimala Flora	0	10	9	0	11	9	lb.
	——— Sobres	0	9	0	0	10	6	—
	——— Cortes	0	6	3	0	8	9	—
	Carracca Flora .	0	9	9	0	11	6	—
	——— Sobres	0	8	9	0	9	9	—
	——— Cortes	0	6	0	0	8	6	—
lb.	Brazil . .	0	3	0	0	4	6	—
C.	New Orleans purp.	none			0	0	0	—
lb.	——copper & purp	none			0	0	0	—
C.	East India Blue . .	0	10	6	0	11	6	—
lb.	Purple . .	0	9	0	0	10	8	—
C.	Copper and violet	0	6	3	0	9	0	—
lb.	Copper . .	0	3	9	0	8	6	—
C.	Bourbon . .	none			0	0	0	—
	IRON British in bars	18	0	0	0	0	0	T.
	——— in pigs	9	10	0	0	0	0	—
	——Old Sable .	27	10	0	0	0	0	—
	——New Sable .	0	0	0	23	0	0	—
lb.	——Gurioffs . .	24	10	0	26	0	0	—
	——Archangel .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Swedish . .	30	0	0	31	0	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
	LEMONS repa. .	5	0	0	0	0	0	per Ch.
	Licorice Italian .	11	0	0	0	0	0	—
C.	——— Spanish .	11	0	0	0	0	0	C.
	Lead, Pigs . .	43	0	0	0	0	0	T.
	——Mill'd or Sheet	46	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Bars . .	45	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Shot No. 1 to 5	45	10	0	0	0	0	—
	——— 6 to 9	46	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Litharge . .	43	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Red . .	44	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——White . .	56	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Ore . .	37	0	0	0	0	0	—
	MADDER, Dutch Cro.	5	10	0	6	10	0	—
	———Ombro .	4	5	0	5	10	0	—
	———Gamene .	1	10	0	4	0	0	—
	———Mulls .	0	7	0	1	5	0	—
	——— Roots .	0	95	0	0	110	0	—
H.	Mats, Archangel .	13	13	0	0	0	0	H.
Jr	OIL Lucca or Sallad .	30	0	0	35	0	0	Jr
T.	———½ chest .	4	4	0	4	10	0	T.
	——Olive Barbary .	90	0	0	95	0	0	—
	———Gallipoli .	75	0	0	0	0	0	—
	———Genoa . .	none			0	0	0	—
C.	——Palm . .	3	18	0	0	0	0	C.
	——Turpentine, Eng.	30	0	0	0	0	0	—
	———Foreign .	26	0	0	0	0	0	—
T.	——Rape English .	70	0	0	0	0	0	T.
	———Refined .	59	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Linseed, English .	156	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Cod Newfound.	41	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Sperm. .	96	0	0	0	0	0	—
	———Head Matter .	111	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Whale, Greenland	none			0	0	0	—
	——Brazil or S. Fish	37	0	0	38	0	0	—
	——Pilchard . .	36	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Seal Brown .	49	0	0	0	0	0	—
	———White . .	41	0	0	0	0	0	—
ch	Oranges Lisb. repa. best	7	0	0	0	0	0	ch
bx	———St. Michael's	0	0	0	0	0	0	bx
T.	Orchil-Weed, Canary B.	none			0	0	0	T.
	———Inferior	140	0	0	0	0	0	—
	——Cape de Verd .	90	0	0	0	0	0	—
C.	PITCH American . .	0	12	6	0	13	6	C.
	——Archangel .	0	12	0	0	13	0	—
	——Sweden . .	0	14	0	0	15	0	—
	——British . .	0	11	0	0	11	6	—
	PROVISIONS. Butter Carlow 1st	5	10	0	5	12	0	—
	Cork 1st	5	8	0	5	10	0	—
	Waterford 1st	5	8	0	5	9	0	—
	Holland . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Friesland .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Embden . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Fi	York Best .	3	5	0	3	10	0	Fi
	Cumberland .	3	4	0	3	6	0	—
C.	Irish Bacon new	3	10	0	3	12	0	C.
Fi	Beef India .	10	10	0	0	0	0	Fi
	Beef me. new	7	15	0	7	15	0	—
Bl	Ditto . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bl
Fi	Pork India .	9	10	0	0	0	0	Fi
	——new mess	0	0	0	5	17	6	—
C.	Hams, York .	5	10	0	5	15	0	C.
	——Cumberland	5	10	0	5	15	0	—
	——Westphalia	5	0	0	5	12	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale Dealers Prices.	Currants	3	18	0	0	0	0	C.
	Figs Faro	4	10	0	0	0	0	
	—— Turkey	4	10	0	0	0	0	
	Plums French	none			0	0	0	
	Prunes new	3	16	0	4	4	0	
	Muscatels	9	0	0	10	0	0	
	Bloom or Jar	4	0	0	7	0	0	
	Sun or Solis, new	4	0	0	4	4	0	
	Belvedere	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Denia or Malaga	2	10	0	3	4	0	
	Sultana	none			0	0	0	
	Lipari new	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Smyrna Black	3	0	0	4	4	0	
	—— Red	3	0	0	3	10	0	
Rags Hambro' SPF		3	14	0	0	0	0	C.
—— FF		3	4	0	0	0	0	
—— FX		0	0	0	2	4	0	
—— Italian fine		3	16	0	0	0	0	
—— Seconds		3	0	0	3	6	0	
Rice, Carolina (new)		2	15	0	3	1	0	
—— boaded		0	0	0	0	0	0	
—— East India		none			0	0	0	
Rosin English Black		1	15	0	1	16	0	G.
—— Yellow		1	17	0	1	19	0	
Rum Jamaica		0	5	6	0	6	6	
—— Leeward Island		0	4	2	0	4	6	
SACCARUM Saturni		0	1	3	0	0	0	lb.
Safflower		6	10	0	7	0	0	C.
Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rough		4	0	0	0	0	0	
—— British, Refined		4	6	0	4	9	0	
Smalts FFE		0	4	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— FE		0	3	4	0	0	0	
—— OC		0	2	7	0	0	0	
—— MEB.		0	2	6	0	0	0	
Shumack, Faro		1	6	0	1	7	6	C.
—— Malaga		1	11	0	1	12	6	
—— Oporto		none			0	0	0	
—— Sicily		1	5	0	1	7	0	
—— American		none			0	0	0	
Skins undressed	Goat Turkey	1	5	0	2	15	0	D.
	—Mogadore	1	15	0	2	10	0	
	Lamb Italian	6	15	0	7	10	0	
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	6	10	0	
	Kid Italian	6	0	0	7	10	0	120 sk.
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	9	0	0	
	Seal Greenl.	0	2	11	0	0	0	sk.
	—So. Fishery	0	6	0	0	10	0	
	Calf British	0	10	0	0	12	6	
	—For. salted	0	0	6	0	0	11½	lb.
Silk Raw 16 oz. to a lb.	Bengal Skein	0	15	0	0	22	0	
	—— Novi	0	23	0	0	40	0	
	China 3 moss	none			0	0	0	
	—— 6 moss	0	31	0	0	38	0	
	Fossombrone	0	63	0	0	0	0	
	Friuli first	none			0	0	0	
	—— second	none			0	0	0	
	Milan	none			0	0	0	
	Reggio	0	28	0	0	30	0	
	Brutia	0	65	0	0	70	0	
Silk Thrown 16 oz. to a lb.	Bergam	0	84	0	0	90	0	
	Brescia	none			0	0	0	
	Modena	none			0	0	0	
	Piedm	0	90	0	0	126	0	
	Milan	none			0	0	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per lb.
Spices, Cinnamon		0	9	0	0	10	0	
—— Bonded		0	7	4	0	7	6	
—— Cloves		0	9	0	0	10	0	
—— Bonded		0	0	0	0	4	2	
—— Mace Long		2	6	0	2	7	0	
—— Bonded		1	10	0	1	16	0	
—— Nutmegs		1	4	0	0	0	0	
—— Bonded		0	17	9	1	2	0	
Ginger, Barbadoes W.		4	6	0	4	10	0	
—— Jamaica Black		3	4	0	3	10	0	
—— White		8	15	0	9	0	0	
—— East India		3	10	0	4	0	0	
Pepper		0	2	6	0	2	7	
—— Light		0	2	4	0	0	0	
—— White		0	4	3	0	4	4	
—— Dust		0	6	0	0	7	0	
—— Long		7	10	0	8	0	0	
Pimento or Jam. Pep.		0	1	11	0	1	11½	lb.
Spirits Malt		0	0	0	0	0	0	5 per 1000 Staves.
STAVES, Memel Ham & Stet. Dantzic, Cherbec Ameri. Barrel		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hogshead		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pipe		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Barrel Single		0	0	0	0	0	0	
HogsheadSingle		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pipe Single		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brack Hhd.		0	0	0	0	0	0	
—— Pipe		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Crown Hhd.		0	0	0	0	0	0	
—— Pipe		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Barrel		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Long Head		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Short Head		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pipe		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Barrel		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brack Pipe 1		0	0	0	0	0	0	
—— 2		0	0	0	0	0	0	
SUGAR, Waterside Prices. Antigua		0	73	0	0	78	0	
Barba. Clayed 1s		0	88	0	0	90	0	
—— 2d		0	78	0	0	85	0	
—— 3d		0	75	0	0	77	0	
Musco. or brown		0	73	0	0	77	0	
Dom. Nev. & Tor.		0	73	0	0	77	0	
Grenada Muscov.		0	72	0	0	76	0	
Jamaica brown		0	73	0	0	74	0	
—— middling		0	75	0	0	76	0	
—— good		0	77	0	0	78	0	
—— fine		0	80	0	0	82	0	
St Kitts & Monts.		0	74	0	0	80	0	
Tobago & St Vin.		0	73	0	0	77	0	
Surinam & Dem.		0	72	0	0	76	0	
Trinidad		0	73	0	0	76	0	
East India		0	68	0	0	82	0	
Sugar Brokers Prices. Ground tips		0	72	0	0	74	0	
—— middles		0	77	0	0	80	0	
—— Faces		0	85	0	0	90	0	
Lumps very Bro.		0	100	0	0	102	0	
—— Better		0	103	0	0	105	0	
—— Middling		0	106	0	0	140	0	
—— Best		0	111	0	0	113	0	
Sing. Loa. Brown		0	102	0	0	108	0	
—— Middling		0	104	0	0	110	0	
—— Best		0	114	0	0	116	0	
Powder Loaves		0	109	0	0	116	0	
Molasses		0	35	0	0	0	0	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per C.
TALLOW Town Melt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——— Russian Yellow	9	16	0	0	0	0	
——— White	4	12	0	0	0	0	
——— Soap	4	12	0	0	0	0	
Rough Fat aver. of 3 m.	0	0	0	0	0	0	St.
TAR Carolina	uncert.			0	0	0	Bl.
——Virginia				0	0	0	
——Archangel	2	13	0	0	0	0	
——Stockholm	2	14	0	2	15	0	
TEA by the Package without Duty or Excise.							
——Bohea Common	0	1	6½	0	0	0	lb.
——Middling	0	1	8	0	1	9	
——Congou Common	0	3	2	0	0	0	
——Best	0	3	3	0	3	6	
——Campoi Common	0	3	2	0	0	0	
——Best	0	3	3	0	3	6	
——Pekoe	0	3	9	0	4	0	
——Twankay Com.	0	3	2	0	3	3	
——Best	0	3	4	0	3	7	
——Hyson Skin Com.	0	3	2	0	3	6	
——Fine	0	3	9	0	4	0	
——Hyson Common	0	4	7	0	4	9	
——Middling	0	4	9	0	5	0	
——Fine	0	5	2	0	5	10	
——Gunpowder	0	4	8	0	6	6	C.
TIN in bars on board	6	2	0	0	0	0	
——In Blocks do.	6	3	0	0	0	0	
——Grain in blocks on Shore	8	0	0	8	8	0	
TIMBER. American Deals: Dantz 3inby40ft	0	0	0	0	0	0	each per C. red.
——4½——36	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——2——30	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Petersburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Narva Yellow	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——White	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dantzick Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Memel Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Riga Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oak Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pine Boards	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Timber	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tobacco Maryland fi.	0	1	3	0	1	6	lb.
bonded Good Colour	0	1	2	0	1	3	
——Middling do.	0	1	0	0	1	1	lb.
——Brown or Ord.	0	0	0	0	0	9	
——Virginia fine	0	2	0	0	2	2½	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per lb.
———Middling	0	1	10	0	2	0	
———Ordinary	0	1	6	0	1	9	
———Rappahanock	0	1	10	0	2	0	
———Carolina	0	1	10	0	2	0	
———Georgia	0	1	10	0	2	0	
———Strip leaf	0	2	6	0	2	9	
———Turkey	0	1	2	0	1	6	
Tortoise-shell	0	17	6	1	4	0	C.
Turpentine, American	3	0	0	3	10	0	T.
Valonia	21	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
Vermilion, Dutch	0	4	6	0	5	0	
———China	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WAX, Bees, English	17	0	0	0	0	0	C.
———American	16	10	0	17	0	0	
———African	10	15	0	13	10	0	
———Dantzic & Ham	17	0	0	0	0	0	
———Hambro' white	0	3	6	0	3	10	lb.
Greenland Whalefins	8	0	0	39	0	0	T.
South Fishery do.	16	0	0	19	0	0	
WINE Dealers Prices of: Red Port	90	0	0	95	0	0	P.
——Old	100	0	0	0	0	0	
Sherry	92	0	0	100	0	0	Bt
Lisbon	87	0	0	90	0	0	P.
Vidonia	75	0	0	78	0	0	
Bucellas	95	0	0	0	0	0	
Mount. Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	Bt
Madeira Old	80	0	0	120	0	0	P.
Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood, Box American	0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———Turkey	16	0	0	23	0	0	
———Cedar, Carolina	0	0	6½	0	0	9	Ft
———Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ Jamaica	20	0	0	25	0	0	T.
——— Providence	14	0	0	21	0	0	
——Mahogany Hispa.	0	1	8	0	2	4	Ft
———Honduras	0	1	3	0	1	6	
———Providence	none			0	0	0	
Wool Beav. Ruffing Best	0	69	0	0	0	0	lb.
——Wooms Brown	0	63	0	0	0	0	
———Inferior	0	55	0	0	0	0	
———Best White	0	57	0	0	0	0	
———Inferior	0	52	0	0	0	0	
———White Stage	0	46	0	0	0	0	
———Coat Seasoned	0	40	0	0	0	0	
———Old	uncert.			0	0	0	
——Coney English	0	17	6	0	0	0	
——Goats Aleppo	uncer			0	0	0	
———Smyrna	0	4	6	0	5	9	
——Vigonia Red	0	11	0	0	14	0	
———Pale	0	4	6	0	5	0	
Yarn Mohair Smyrna	0	4	6	0	9	0	

PRICE OF COALS.——April 26th, 1809.

Newcastle 46s. to 63s. 9d. per Chaldron.
Sunderland 52s. 6d. Ditto.
Canal Coals 46s. Ditto.
Cinders 42s. Ditto.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th of MARCH to 20th of APRIL 1809.

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short An.	5 per Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
														£ s. d.					£ s. d.			
Mar. 21	—	—	67¼	—	—	97⅞	—	—	—	¼ p	66½	7⅝	—	7 5p	—	—	—	6 84p	—	67⅜	—	—
22	—	—	67⅛	—	—	97⅞	—	—	—	¼ p	66⅜	—	—	5 6p	—	—	—	5 8p	—	67½	—	—
23	—	—	67⅛	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	7⅝	—	6 7p	—	—	—	6 9p	—	67⅝	—	—
24	—	—	67¼	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	—	66¼	7⅝	—	6 7p	—	—	—	6 8p	—	67½	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 7p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	67¼	—	—	98½	—	—	—	—	66½	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 4p	—	67⅛	—	—
28	—	—	67⅛	—	—	98¼	—	—	—	—	66	7⅝	—	7 6p	—	—	—	5 8p	—	67⅝	—	—
29	—	—	67⅛	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	½ p	66¼	7⅝	—	7 6p	—	—	—	5 8p	—	67⅝	—	—
30	—	—	67½	—	—	98½	—	—	—	—	—	7⅝	—	6 p	—	—	—	5 8p	—	67⅝	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 9p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 1	—	—	67¼	—	—	98¼	—	—	—	—	—	7⅝	—	—	—	—	—	5 8p	—	67½	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 9p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	67⅜	—	—	98½	—	—	—	—	66⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	243	67¼	67⅜	82½	—	98⅝	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 13p	—	—	—	6 10p	—	67⅝	—	—
7	—	67½	68	82½	—	98⅝	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 13d	—	—	—	11 9p	—	68	—	—
8	243	67¼	68	82¼	—	98⅝	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 13p	—	—	—	8 12p	—	68⅛	—	—
10	—	67⅛	68⅛	82½	—	98⅞	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 16p	67⅛	—	—	12 16p	—	68	—	94¼
11	244	67½	68	82⅝	—	98⅞	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 15p	—	—	—	11 13p	—	68⅜	—	—
12	—	67¼	68	8	—	99	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 p	—	—	—	11 14p	—	68⅜	—	—
13	244½	67¼	67⅞	82½	—	99	18¼	—	—	—	—	—	185½	13 14p	—	—	—	11 13p	—	68⅜	—	—
14	245	67⅛	67⅞	82¼	—	98⅞	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	185½	14 p	—	—	—	11 12p	—	68⅜	—	—
15	245	67⅛	67⅞	82¼	—	98⅛	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 p	—	—	—	11 12p	—	68⅜	—	—
17	245	67¼	67⅞	—	—	98½	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 14p	—	—	—	12 p	—	68	—	—
18	—	—	67⅞	82⅛	—	98⅛	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 12p	—	—	—	10 12p	—	68¼	—	—
19	—	—	67⅞	82⅛	—	98⅛	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 14p	—	—	—	12 10p	—	68⅛	—	—
20	245	67¼	67⅛	82¼	—	98¼	18¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 13p	—	—	—	11 12p	—	68⅜	—	—
																		12 10p		68⅜		

The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.]

ISAAC VALE, Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.